THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9361.

FOR LONDON, touching at the Cape, the ship "*Carnatic*," *Capt. Brodie*; will sail positively on 1st February, Apply at the office of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—Rampart Row, 14th Jan., 1837.

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST.---The *Cambridge*, 800 tons, *J. A. Douglas*, commander, is daily expected, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight after arrival. For passage, apply at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*—Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, is daily expected, and will meet with quick despatch. Has good poop accommodations for a few passengers. For plans, &c. apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 14th Jany. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The teak ship MOFFATT, 220 tons, *Captain Bolton*; to sail 15th February,

For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs, Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart-row, 14th January, 1837.

THE TRIUMPH, 600 tons, *Capt. Green*; will leave for London, the first week in February. For passage apply to *Messrs. Remington, and Co.* or *Capt. Green*, at their office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until Monday, the 23d inst., for the supply to the Mint, during the ensuing year, of the several articles, enumerated below, for each of which, separate Tenders must be made:—

Miscellaneous articles.
Firewood of sorts as per list.
Charcoal, large and small.
Copper annealing tubes.
Clarified Tallow.
Iron, Steel, Files, &c.

The Tenders must specify the rate per cent. *below* a list of prices which will be shown at this office, at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles, and a deposit of Rupees (100,) one hundred, must be lodged by each party whose tender has been accepted, which will be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required, can be had by application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. MCGILLIVRAY,---*Mint Engineer.*

Bombay, Mint Engr's. Office, 13th Jan. 1837.

LETTERS PER OVERLAND ROUTE. A packet for transmission to Mr. WAGHORN by the *Hugh Lindsay*, Steamer, advertised to sail for Suez, on the 18th instant, will be made up at our office, and letters will be received for registration till 4 P. M. on the day previous to the vessel's departure.

Parties at outstations forwarding letters for dispatch, via Overland Route, are requested to give reference in Bombay, for the payment of Mr. WAGHORN's charges.

FARNWORTH AND O.
Agents to Mr. Waghorn.

Bombay, Army Agency, 3rd Jan. 1837.

NOTICE.—Whereas the Public are often deceived by persons calling themselves "mokuddum of Ramoosses," who profess to supply, by official sanction, Ramoosses as watchmen, and as robberies are frequently committed by such pretended watchmen, the public are hereby warned accordingly, and informed, that all persons styling themselves mokuddums of Ramoosses are imposters.

JOHN WARDEN.—*Senior Magistrate of Police.*

Bombay, Police office, 11th Jan. 1837.

NOTICE.—SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the mail contractor, begs leave respectfully to inform the public in general, that in consequence of the government having demanded from him the toll on the Bore ghaut, he is under the necessity of increasing the rates for travelling in his conveyances between Panwell and Poonah.

1st. The mail cart will take one passenger daily, with 7 lbs. of baggage. It will leave Panwell every night on the arrival of the mail; passengers are requested to be at the post office there at 9 P. M. and at Poonah every evening at 5 o'clock; passengers are allowed 10 minutes for refreshment at Panwell and Khandala, being the intervals required by the public clerks to arrange the mail; passengers are requested to attend to this, in default of which, the agents are authorized to register the name and hours, and proceed forthwith, otherwise the contractor will subject himself to the fine fixed by government for delay in the arrival of the mail.

The fare for which, including a Palanqueen on the Bore ghaut, will be as follows:

	Gent.	Servt.
From Panwell to Poonah and vice versa Bombay	Rs 21	11
From ditto and to ditto to Khandala, ditto	" 11	6
The mail Boat from Mazagon to Panwell and vice versa	" 4	1
From General Post office to Mazagon in the mail buggy and vice versa	" 1	1

A phæton or shigram will run between Panwell and Poonah every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to secure a certainty of conveyance to passengers. One day's previous notice should be given at the Post offices at Bombay and Poonah. The phæton will leave Panwell and Poonah in the morning and Khandalla in the evening: each passenger is allowed to take 15 lbs. baggage. The first applications will have the preference.

Unless there are two passengers, or one passenger pays the fare of two, it will not run for that day.

The fare for the phæton, including Palanqueen on the ghaut is as follows:

	Gent.	Serv.
Two passengers	52	26
Third ditto	26	13
Fourth ditto	26	13
For whole phæton	104	52

From Panwell and Poona to Kandalla and vice versa.

	Gent.	Serv.
Two passengers	28	14
Third ditto	14	7
Fourth dito	14	7
For whole phæton	56	28
Palanqueen from Kandala to Kampolee and vice versa	4	4

Passengers declining to proceed in any of the above conveyances, after having engaged the same, to forfeit half the fare.

Gentlemen having their own carriages, the contracter, will provide horses, harness and coachman, exclusive of the toll on the Ghaut, and hire for carriage ascending and descending, at the following rates:—

	Rs.	ans.	pies.
Double harness per mile	1	0	0
Single..ditto.....ditto	0	8	0

The amount of the fare to be paid in advance, and in Bombay rupees.

For each of the intermediate stages between Panwell and Poonah.

	Phæton Gent.	serv.	Mail gent.	serv.	Cart. serv.
From Panwell to Choak	9	2	6	1	
Ditto.....ditto to Khalapoor	13	3	7	2	
Ditto.....ditto to Kampoolee	18	4	9	2	
Ditto Khandala to Karlee	6	2	3	1	
Ditto....ditto to Karcala	8	3	4	1	
Ditto....ditto to Wargaum	10	4	7	3	
Ditto Wargaum to Selarwaree	4	2	3	1	
Do..do. to Aucurdy or Bhojapoor	8	3	7	2	
Do. do. to Dapooree, Kirkee or Poona.	12	4	9	3	

1st. Bangy parcels can be conveyed from Bombay to Poonah and from thence to all parts of India. at the following rates, Bombay rupees.

2d. The contractor is not responsible for packages which may be lost or damaged, but should such accident occur, every exertion will be made to recover the missing packet. During the rainy season parcels should be packed and well secured in wax-cloth.

A parcel under four pounds weight, not containing any papers, writing, &c. will be charged one Bombay rupee postage.

For each pound exceeding four pounds weight, an additional sum of two annas will be levied.

Bangy postage for the following stations to be levied in advance, viz.

	Rs.	Ans.
Poonah to Seroor	1	
" .... Nugger	2	
" .... Aurungabad	4	
" .... Jalna	5	
" .... Hingolee	8	
" .... Mallagom	4	
" .... Dhoolia	5	
" .... Asseerghur	7	
" .... Sattara	2	
" .... Mahableshwar	2	
" .... Indapoor	2	8
" .... Sholapoor	5	
" .... Belgaum	5	
" .... Dharwar	5	8
" .... Hydrabad	8	
" .... Nagpoor	12	

Passengers are requested to furnish the contractor with such observations as they may have occasion to make on the conduct of the mail servants, and of any inconveniences they may experience, and the state of the carriages, harness, &c in order to enable the contractor to adopt the best means to prevent such recurrences. A book for the above purpose will be presented to every passenger on arriving at his destination at Poona, Khandalla and Bombay.

The mail contractor begs to advise the public that his horses stationed on the Poona road are solely for the daily conveyance of the mail, and for the phætons appropriated to passengers, and that gentlemen cannot be allowed to take them away by force from the different stations and make use of them as saddle horses.

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE,---*Mail Contractor.*

Bombay, 13th January, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY, 4, Leadenhall Street, Captain BARBER, H. C. S. (late of the Ship "CAMBRIDGE.") —That there is a necessity for an Agency, based upon the principle of "general usefulness," is shewn by the encouragement Captain BARBER, has already received from the Civil and Military Services of India; and while he adopts this mode of returning his thanks to those Friends who have sanctioned his endeavours by their support, he at the same time solicits new and extended connexion, under the assurance that his best exertions shall continue to be given that his Establishment may be rendered complete and serviceable in all its branches.

The generous feelings and liberal habits invariably created by a residence in India, unfit persons to combat with the Impositions that are usually levied upon "Passengers from the East," commencing as it generally does, while passing their baggage inwards through the King's Warehouse; to obviate which, Captain Barber invites Gentlemen or Families returning to England, to avail themselves of the assistance this branch of his Agency affords, for which purpose it is by no means necessary for Parties themselves to repair to London. If they will leave their keys on board, sealed up with a list of their baggage, and forward to Captain Barber an order for the delivery of the same to him, accompanied by instructions how to dispose of it; they shall be promptly and implicitly complied with; or, if a part should not be immediately required, it can be warehoused at a trifling expense until wanted.

PERSONS RETURNING TO INDIA, as well as Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons, will find a corresponding advantage by negociating their Passage through this Agency. Captain B. will hold himself responsible for the general and particular Equipment of the Vessel; they will also avoid the unpleasantry of bargaining with the Captain or Owner, and insure the advantage of Captain B.'s superintendence in the arrangement of their cabins and personal outfit, not only free of charge, but the Agent conceiving that his long experience in the command of a Ship, (whose character and comforts he feels will long be remembered by many in India,) enables him to point out real and necessary wants,—instead of the useless outlay that persons of inexperience are too often led to when fitting themselves for the voyage, as well as to provide their equipment for service in India.

A Registry of Servants is kept, with their characters. Packets, Parcels, and Letters forwarded; the Arrival and Departure of Ships, with List of Passengers, and Passengers that are expected; Private and Public Business transacted at the India House or in any other Office, Pay or Pension received and remitted, and all other mattersfaithfully attended to that can be comprised in a GENERAL AGENCY.

FOR INDIA.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.—It has been a matter of conversation with Captain Barber and the numerous Passengers with whom he has been so often and so happily associated that great inconvenience and occasional loss has occurred, for want of active, prompt, and careful attention, in obtaining and sending out the little supplies they have required in good and direct Ships. That this may be avoided, Captain Barber calls the attention of those who will honour him with their commands, to the assurance, that the interest of his Employers, however trifling the matter, shall be promptly attended to, the articles to be supplied shall be purchased as required, or if left to Captain Barber's discretion, will be procured at the wholesale prices, from tradesmen best able to meet the wishes of his constituents.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, obtained direct from the Manufacturers, at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, Musical Instruments, Sporting Equipments of all kinds; and Captain Barber pledges himself to use the greatest economy, consistent with quality; and he considers the moderate charge for his services will be most amply returned by the saving in the prices paid, the selection made, and the expedition with which the order will be executed.

REGIMETAL MESSES.—The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the improved mode of transit from thence generally to the military stations, affords to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh and good in quality, and moderate in price in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume. It appears therefore to Captain Barber's judgment, the best plan for Messes to adopt, who will honour him with their confidence and commands, would be to instruct him to make half-yearly shipments of Wines, Spirits, &c., &c., and quarterly of perishable articles, as a general rule, always subjected of course to the instruction of the Committee. Captain B. feels confident that Wines and Spirits of all kinds—Spanish, French, Rhenish,—can be sent better and cheaper from England than they can generally be procured on the spot; and he with confidence refers to the "Byculla Club, Bombay," on this particular head. The Agent suggests that he should furnish invoice with each shipment, and render an annual account, assuming that remittances will occasionally be made, and authority given to draw at Christmas for any balance due. His commission on these transactions will be 4 per Cent., and if furnished with funds at the time, 2 per Cent.

The Company having established Family Remittance, Captain B. will be glad to receive and transmit them for his constituents, as they shall direct, free of charge. To other who employ him for this purpose only, the commission will be 1 per Cent. To enable Captain Barber to receive the same at the India House, it will be necessary for the officer remitting to send in the name of Captain B. on the Quarterly Remittance Roll, as the Agent in England authorised to receive the same.

Captain Barber's experience having frequently led him to reflect on the great comfort and convenience many parents in India would derive when sending home their Children for education, if they knew to whom in particular they could allot the care and superintendence of so important a trust; he offers his services on such occasions, and when required, he begs to receive specific instructions as to the maximum of amount that will be annually paid for all charges, including education, clothing, &c., and his study will be to place them in respectable establishments, watching their intellectual and moral progress, with the same care that is devoted to his own children.

Individuals' orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.—In the first cases the charge for commission would be 2 per Cent., and in the last 4 per Cent.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.---In a godown situated in Marine street, corner of Marine lane, opposite to the Apollo cotton screws, just received from London, per ships "*Carnatic*," and "*Scaleby Castle*," the following fashionable vehicles:---

A handsome light barouch, built expressly for this country, and painted a brown relieve color, and patent axletrees.

A ditto, light barouch, painted a chocolate color, with patent axletrees, as above.

A very neat and handsome phæton, with shifting shafts, adapted for one or two horses, painted Antwerp blue color, with patent axletrees.

A neat English built gig, having patent axles, and painted a green relieve.

A fashionable built stanhope, painted olive green, relieve light green with patent axles.

A ditto caned dennett, painted a dark green, as above.

The above carriages are from a first rate maker in London, and have been built of the best materials and purposely adapted for the Bombay roads, and are worthy attention of purchasers, being priced low, to insure a speedy sale. For further particulars, apply to *Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co*---Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

HOUSE FOR SALE.--This day, Saturday, the 14th instant, *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*, will sell by public auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., by order of the executors, the house at Byculla, opposite the house of correction, and adjoining that of Hormusjee Bhiccajee, belonging to the estate of the late *Mr. Charles Wilson*, if not previously disposed o by private contract—The title deeds may be seen on application to *Mr. Egan*, or *Mr. Ball*, at the Auditor General's Office.—Bombay, Town Hall, 14th January, 1837.

AUCTION.--On Wednesday next, the 18th January 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale by public auction, at their rooms, a large assortment of goods, comprizing 2,000 bundles wire thread, pieces Europe Ullachas, white cotton pocket handkerchiefs, 30,000 bottle corks, Windsor soap, wooden pencils, buggy and tandem harnesses, 3 bottle plated liquor frames, handsome plated cruet frames, with 5 6 and 7 cut bottles, double branch wallshades complete, neck stocks, rolls of China ribbons, patent elastic girths, hardware, consisting of padlocks, sets of brass castors, cabin hooks, handles, pullies, knobs, tea bells, &c. Pine, and Berkley cheeses, hams, and at 12 o'clock, 4 hogsheads of beer. They will also sell at, 1 P. M., a handsome shigram belonging to the Queen of Cannanore, and which may be converted into an open carriage, and any other carriages or cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 13th January 1837.

AUCTION.---On Friday, the 20th of January, 1837, at 11 A. M, *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale, by public auction, at her residence at Byculla, the household furniture and property of *Mrs. Col. Hunt*, embarked for Europe, consisting of Plate and plated ware, hanging and pedestal argand lamps, glass, and queen's ware, large mirrors, vase lamps, a French eight day clock,—strikes half hours,—couches, chairs, tables, wallshades, wardrobes, and bedsteads, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An office shigram and horses, and a great variety of choice plants and shrubs in tubs and pots. The property will be on view on Tuesday the 17th inst., and following days. ---Nesbitt Lane, 14th Jan. 1837.

AUCTION.---On Thursday next, the 19th January, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction, an invoice of cricket traps, bats and balls, of various sizes, 100 pieces of Bengal table cloths, fancy Japan baskets, green and white wall shades, moon shades, forage caps and white hats, Japan waistbelts, glass pickle jars, large and small looking glasses in gilt frames, 20 pairs of hanging lamps, China pictures, a hookah and snake, long cloths, and madapolams, and the property of a person leaving off business. A large quantity of port and sherry, good beer and gin. Further particulars in next Wednesday's *Gazette*.

At 1 P. M. if not previously disposed of, a very capital saddle horse.---Meadow Street, 14th January, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at his bungalows on the Esplanade, the household furniture, &c. &c. of Captain *George Rowley*, consisting of plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, hanging lamps, wallshades, pictures, tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, ottomans, cots, presses, sugar jar, pianoforte, carpets, a large collection of plants, and other articles.

At 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a carriage and pair of horses.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 25th instant.—Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

HOUSE AND GROUND—For sale by public auction.—On Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will sell by public auction, unless previously sold by private bargain, the dwelling house and ground situate at lower Colabah, and now in the occupation of *Mr. Payne*.

The house is the property of Captain *G. F. Andrew*, and has been very recently constructed of the best materials.

Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the advertisers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that *Aga Mahomed Khurreem*, ted as a partner in my establishm the 1st instant, and the business w be conducted under the name o HOMED RAHIM, AND CO.—Bomba 14th, 1837.

AGA MAHOMED RAHIM

ON SALE.—A very handsome London built Britchska, received per *Carnatic*. Price Rs. 2200: may be seen at

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO'S.

ON SALE—Sherry Wines of choice quality, from the firm of J. E. de Apalategui, of Xeres de la Frontera, in butts, hhds and quarter casks, now landing from the "*Carnatic.*"---Apply to Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY and Co.—Rampart-row, 6th January, 1837.

They have also on sale,---Port Wine of very superior quality, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ doz. cash.

ON SALE.—Very elegant Pianofortes, grand, semi-grand, or grand square, received per "*Carnatic,*" from Messrs. Collard and Collard (late Clementi, Collard and Collard) of London. These instruments are of the best quality, built expressly for this climate, and may be inspected at the office of Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY and Co.—Rampart-row, 14th Jan. 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines,

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔	dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ℔	do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ℔	do.
Ditto in Wood at.... ~~Rs~~ 460 ℔ Butt. & 230 ℔	Hhd.
London particular Madeira at..... 500 ℔	Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—*Captain Rowley's* carriage and pair of fast trotting bay horses, 15 hands' high. Price 2,000 Rupees. Apply to *Dinshaw Hormasjee*, Patell, at the Navy Captains' Bungalows, on the Esplanade.—Bombay, 10th January, 1837.

FOR SALE,—At *Messrs. Remington, and co's.* godowns.—A small batch of superior champaigne, *per Triumph*, at 40 ~~Rs~~ ℔ doz.

FOR sale,—at the Godowns of Messrs. THOMAS JEFFERIES, & Co.

Old Jamaica rum at 12 Rs. per dozen, genuine port wine equalled by none in this market at Rs. 24 per dozen, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen each. Nesbitt Lane 14th January, 1837.

FOR sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies and Co.* from *Messieurs de Luze and Dumas, Boissonnean* and *Laportiere*, of Bordeaux, and may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen each. French Clarets, viz.

Chateau Margau	at Rs.	15	per dozen.	In casas of one dozen each.
St. Julieu.....	at "	12	" "	
Ditto Julien Medoc	"	12	" "	

Nesbit Lane, 7th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Manilla Govt. Cigars, in boxes of 1000 each, @ ~~Rs~~ 18 per box ditto 2d sort @ 10 ~~Rs~~ do. do.

My be had in quantities of not less than 5 boxes each, on application to *Hormasjee Dadabhoy* at the office of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 7th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the godowns of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies, and co.*, genuine Sherry, amber colour and brown, in pipes, halves, and fifths, at 300 ~~Rs~~ per pipe. Tinto wine in pipe, at 220 ~~Rs~~ ℔ pipe of 120 gallons each.---Nesbit lane, 14th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Superior Madeira in wood, received direct; of the well known brand of Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira.—Also a small quantity of fine sherry in wood; Apply at the godowns of Mr. W. S. GREY.—Rampart Row, 14th Jan., 1837.

FOR SALE,---A neat deal-built Gig, 24 feet long. Further particulars at *Yates and Co's.* It may be seen alongside the Portland; also a bunder boat with a cabin, and one with an awning.

FOR SALE---Lately imported—Bryant Brother's pale sherry; also port of a superior quality.

Devonshire Cyder, Dunbar's brown stout, old tom of very excellent quality, pink champaigne, and a variety of beer, wine & spirits, now selling at reduced rates. An allowance made for cash payments.

FOR SALE.---YATES AND Co., have for sale, a fresh assortment of stores, comprising--Hams, cheese, hung beef, pig's heads, superior humps, rounds and briskets of beef, hermetically sealed provisions and soups, fine pickled tongues, sauces, pickles, Europe potatoes, British fruits, and a large quantity of English oats..--Meadow street, Jan. 14th 1837.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen, at Rs 9 ℔ dozen, for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office.—Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CLARET AND SAUTERNE.—These superior wines may be had in one dozen cases, for cash, at ~~Rs~~ 15 and ~~Rs~~ 12 respectively, on application to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes*, and Co.---Bombay, 14th Jan. 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, postpaid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee on or before the 5th Proximo.

Kirkee, January, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 14th Jan. 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—Two.

IN THE PRESS,—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay, 14th January, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Berdeaux. cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ℔ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 14th January, 1837.

MESSRS. COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE having received for sale, on commission, a number of very elegant bonnetts, of the newest fashion, they beg to inform the ladies of Bombay and its vicinity, that they intend to expose them to view from Monday, the 16th instant.—Forbes street, Friday, 13th January, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Thucker Chuttoo Tharya*, having contracted with the late *Balloo Mahomedally Pungarker* now deceased, to purchase from him his house, situate without the fort walls of Bombay, at Mussid Bunder, in Kazee Syed street, assessed under No. 114, and which contract of sale the heirs of the said deceased have agreed to complete, any person having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise thereon, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. Morgan and Armitage, Solicitors for the purchaser, within fifteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 13th January, 1837.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએયજે—૬૪૨•ચતુ
ઢારીઆએ•આગલો•બાપુ•મહમદ•અલી•
પંગાઢર•ફવડાંજ•મરીગીઆંછે•તેની•શાઢે•
તેનુ•ધેર•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•ફીધું•ફતુ•તે
શ્રી•બાફારઢોટ•મશાજદ•બંદરમો•ઢગજી•શા
ફએદનાં•મોફોલામોનુ•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેન
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વારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

Ditto. Breach house.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.

Warehouse No. 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—A large commodious upper-roomed house; situated in Military square.

Ditto, a large godown in Hummum street. Apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in Meadow street.---13th January, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1837.

No. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Robertson of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1837.

No. 3.—Lieutenant R. Fullerton, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1837.

No. 4.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Assistant Surgeon Keith from duty in the Indian Navy, and to place Assistant Surgeon Cramond under the orders of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service. The latter Officer is directed to repair to the Presidency without delay.

No. 5.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion are made, in order to remedy the supercession which has been sustained by Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the Army of this Presidency, by Officers on the Bengal Establishment :—

Rank.	*Names.*	*Corps.*	*To Rank from.*
Col.	Vans Kennedy.....	26th Rt. N. I....	1st Dec. 1829.
"	G. A. Litchfield.....	1st Rt. Lt. Cavy..	ditto.
"	Edward Frederick.....	16th Rt. N. I....	ditto.
"	William Miles.....	9th do.....	ditto.
"	G. B. Brooks.....	1st Gr. Rt. N. I.	ditto.
"	Thomas Burford.....	8th Rt. N. I....	ditto.
"	Archibald Robertson...	12th do.....	ditto.
"	Peter Lodwick.....	20th do.....	ditto.
"	James Morse.....	10th do.....	ditto.
"	E. H. Bellasis.....	Engineers.....	ditto.
"	Samuel Roger Strover..	Artillery.....	18th June 1831.
"	Peter Fearon.....	11th Rt. N. I...	ditto.
"	Thomas Morgan.....	7th do.....	ditto.
"	Lechmere C. Russell..	Artillery.....	ditto.

The following Officers of the Bombay Army are promoted to the Rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

W. Gordon....25th Regt. N. I.—To rank from the 22nd January 1834.

D. Barr.....21st Regiment N. I.—ditto.

F. Farquharson..14th Regiment N. I.—ditto.

F. Roome.....2nd or Gr. Regt. N. I.—ditto.

H. Pottinger....24th Regiment N. I.—ditto.

Bombay Castle, 7th January, 1837.

No. 6.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract, paragraphs 11 and 12, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 6th July last, to the address of the Government of Fort Saint George, and directs that the rule therein laid down for the discharge of Soldiers, be considered applicable to this Presidency.

Para. 11. We have adverted to the rules established by His Majesty's Warrant, dated 7th February 1833, regulating the discharge of Soldiers from the Service, we have in consequence revised the Orders transmitted to our several Governments on this subject in 1827-28, and have resolved that Soldiers who may permitted to purchase their discharge, shall hereafter pay the following sums only.

	£. Stg		Rupees.
Under 7 years' Service.....	40	or	400
Above 7 ....do.....	36	"	360
10 ....do.....	30	"	300
12 ....do.....	20	"	200
14 ....do.....	10	"	100
15 to 17 do.....	6	"	60
17 ....do.....	Free		

but all Soldiers so permitted to purchase their discharge must, if they return to Europe, provide their own passage.

12. We reserve to ourselves the revocation or modification of this indulgence, in time of war, or upon any other contingency which may appear to us to call for an alteration of the present Regulation.

Bombay Castle, 9th January, 1837.

No. 7.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Brevet Captain J. E. Parsons, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant and Superintendent of Bazars at Bhooj, during the absence of Ensign Postans on leave.

Brevet Captain T. H. Ottley of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant a Wellstead, the former to act as Interpreter and the latter as Quarter Master to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Stevens on leave.

Lieutenant H. Ash, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry during the absence of Captain Reid, or until further orders.

Ensign G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion during the absence of Ensign Hogg, on leave to the Presidency.

Major W. D. Robertson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of Sattara, during the absence of Colonel P. Lodwick, on sick certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, to take charge of the Bazar at Seroor, until an Officer is appointed by Goverment to act in that situation, or until the return of Lieutenant Farquhar.

Lieutenant E. A. Guerin of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Burrowes from that station, until further orders.

No. 8.—With reference to the General Order (No. 509) dated the 5th ultimo, the date of rank of Lieutenant A. H. O. Mathews of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is altered from the 27th March 1832, to the 23rd April 1832.

No. 9.—Captain J. Worthy of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence for six months, to proceed to the Sea Coast and eventually to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 10.—Captain C. Clark, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th November 1836.

No. 11.—The following appointment is made :—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. Reynolds, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, in Hindoostanee, vice Burrows appointed Assistant in the Thuggee Department in Western Malwa and Guzerat.—Date of appointment,—16th December 1836.

No. 12.—The following promotion is made :

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. F. Cormack to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell deceased.—Date of Rank 22nd Decr. 1836.

No. 13.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant G. H. Bellasis of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 25th January last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 14.—Lieutenant P. W. Clarke of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence for two years to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health, with permission to embark from Goa.

No. 15.—The unexpired portion of the furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to J. G. Moyle, esq. first Member of the Medical Board, under date the 14th January 1835, is cancelled from the 20th instant, the date of his return to the Presidency.

No. 16.—Major J. H. Bellasis of the invalid establishment, is permitted to retire from the Service, on the full pay of his rank, with permission to remain in India.

No. 17.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1831, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Lieutenant D. M. Scobie, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.—30th Decr. 1836.

Lieutenant. G. Fisher, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Do. do.

Lieutenant T. Tapp, of the Right wing European Regiment.—1st January 1837.

Lieutenant F. Durack, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.—3rd do. do.

Lieutenant R. F. Bourchier, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Do do.

Lieutenant H. Stockley, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Do. do.

No. 18.—Lieutenant G. Hall, of the Madras Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 19.—Compounder M. Nilan is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, vice Thomas Mendoza discharged the Service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1837.

No. 1.—Lieutenant Williams is appointed to the charge of the Indian Naval Draughtsman's Office, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1837.

No. 2.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Assistant Surgeon Keith from duty in the Indian Navy, and to place Assistant Surgeon Cramond under the orders of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 9th January, 1837.

No. 3.—Compounder M. Nilan is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, vice Thomas Thomas Mendoza discharged the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in ouncil
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL., *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to permit Mr. T. A. Bainbridge, of the civil service to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, with leave for a period of three years.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to permit the civil surgeon at Poona to be absent from his station from the 6th instant to the end of next month, assistant surgeon Kirk performing the duties of civil surgeon during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 11th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to permit John Wedderburn, esq. to resign the appointment of Accountant General from the 18th instant, the date of the expected departure of the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, and to accept that Gentleman's resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service from the 1st of May 1837.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, returned to his duty, in the civil service of his presidency, in the ship Carnatic, which arrived here on the 29th ultimo, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, returned to his duty, in the civil service of this presidency, on the ship Scaleby Castle, which arrived here on the 10th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that Mr. H. R. Stracey, was examined in the printed regulations of Government on the 4th of November 1836, by a committee assembled for the purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHIN—*Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1837.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave for a further period of one month, from the 21st ultimo till the 21st instant, under section vi of the absentee regulation, to remain at the Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. D. Davidson, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence of 45 days (from the 6th instant,) to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1837.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, third assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed an extension of leave of absence for one month, from the 18th ultimo, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1837.

Mr. G. Giberne, collector of Tannah, has been permitted to proceed into the district on deputation, from the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 10th January.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector of Belgaum, resumed charge of that collectorate on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay Castle 11th January, 1837.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section xiv of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the northward, on private affairs.

Mr. W. J. Stubbs, collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy. to Govt*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombaya Castle, 11th Januaryr, 1837.

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, adjutant of the Rheel Corps in Canedish, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 28th February next, to visit Bombay and Poona on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Proceedings from October 1st, 1836, to January 1st, 1837.

ORDINARY MEMBERS ELECTED.

R. Frith, M. D.—T. S. Cahill, M. D.—J. Hamilton, M. D.—Assistant Surgeons Bombay Establishment.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. Half yearly report on the prevailing diseases admited into the European General Hospital, from January 1st to June 30th 1836, by J. Bird, Esqr.

2. A letter from Mr. Corbyn, of Calcutta, presenting a copy of his work on Cholera, and of the published volumes of the India Journal of Medical Science.

3. A case of aneurism of the aorta, by R. H. Hunter Esqr. Assistant Surgeon 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.

4. A case of obstruction of the urethra, by calculus in a child three years of age, by A. Duncan, Esqr.

5. A letter from A. Gibson, Esqr. Vaccinator Deccan Division, forwarding some of the powdered leaves and root of the *Aristolochia bracteata*, with a dried specimen of the plant, and recommending, that its medicinal qualities should be experimented on.

3. A letter from A. Gibson, Esqr. forwarding specimens of the nut of the *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, and the bark of the *Cucalia Kleinia* (the "Gao Zuban" of the Bazars.)

7. Remarks on the treatment of dysentery, by T. S. Cahill, M. D. presented by the Medical board.

8. Report on the desease which prevailed in the neighbourhood of Kattywar, &c. in 1820, by T. Whyte Esqr. Presented by Government.

9. Report on the disease which prevailed in some of the districts in the Zillah of Ahmedabad, in 1820, by J. Gilder, Esqr. Presented by Government.

10. Observations on the climate of the Mahabuleshwur Hills. by J. Murray, Esqr.

11. Presented by the Medical Board of Madras, Report on Cholera by the Medical Board, 1 folio, 1824.

Table and reports on the diseases of Europeans.....	1828.	1 vol. 8vo.
Medical reports.....	1831.	1 vol. 8vo.
Malcolmson's Essays on Beriberi and Rheumatism.....	1833.	1 vol.
Gedde's reports on fever.....	1827.	1 vol.
Medical reports from 1813 to 1818, with Septennial tables.....		1 vol.

12. Presented by the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.

Transactions of the Society; vols. 1st to 6th, inclusive, 8vo.

Ditto.....Ditto.... vol. 7th, part 1st and 2nd.

Selections.....1833....1 vol. 2 copies.

Ditto.....1834....1 vol.

12. Remarks on the manner of breeding leeches, practised by some natives in the neighbourhood of Seroor, by A. Gibson, Esqr.

14. A few brief observations on parturition, by A. Duncan, Esqr.

15. Observations on the pathology and treatment of chronic inflamatory affections of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, by J. Murray, Esq.

16. Observations on the use of the [illegible] of the *Sesamum orientale*, in healing wounds, by A. B[illegible] M. D.

17 Report on the disease which prevailed in Cutch, and Kattywar in 1816, by J. McAdam, Esqr. Presented by the Medical Board.

18. A letter on the disease which prevailed in Kattywar and parts of the Zillah of Ahmedabad in 1820 McAdam, Esqr. Presented by the Medical Board.

19. A report on the disease which prevailed in the Western parts of the Zillah of Ahmedabad in 1829, by J. Glen, Esqr. Presented by Government.

In accordance with Regulation 4th, on the subject of the "Election of Office Bearers," S. Fraser, Esq. was elected a Member of the Committee of Management from December 1st, in succession to Dr. McLennan, who proceeded to Egypt, on sick leave.

It has been decided by the Committee to publish, without delay, the communications of interest which have been received, and also an analysis of those of minor importance.

On this account it has not been considered necessary to append the usual abstracts, to the present circular.

The following is a statement of the receipts, and disbursements, on account of the Society, for the year 1836.

J

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DISBURSEMENTS.

For Stationery including registers for proceedings, &c..	Rs.	50 2 50
Book-binders bill, postage, and charges for Purvoe &c	"	30 0 50
Rupees		80 3 00

PAYMENTS MADE, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE IN ARREARS, ADVANCE, BUT NOT YET PAID,

In Agent's hands	Rs.	406 0 00
Arrears due for 1836	"	1027 0 00
Subscriptions due in advance for the first half year of 1837	"	534 0 00
Rupees		1967 0 00

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1837, ELECTED ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS 1ST AND 2ND OF THE SECTION.

"*Office Bearers.*"

G. Smyttan, Esqr.—C. Collier Esqr.—J. Bird, Esqr. J. Scott Esqr.—J. F Heddle, Esqr.

S. Fraser, Esqr. first for nomination on the occurrence of a vacancy.

C. MOREHEAD,—*Secretary. Med. and Phys. Society.*

Bombay, 1st January, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded from our last.)

READ—A letter from Dr. Lush, dated 18th September, requiring a list of plants in the society's garden, as well of those most easily procurable ; and wishing to know how far the society could furnish mango grafts. Mr. Graham has kindly drawn up a list of plants, but as to the mangoes, the society's funds will not admit of purchasing grafted mango plants ; but when the society becomes possessed of good trees of their own, and have multiplied grafts therefrom, they will be happy to supply any gentlemen up the country who may be desirous of procuring them

READ—A letter from Wm. Liddell, Esq. secretary to the Madras A. and H. society, dated 8th September, addressed at the request of the committee of the Madras society, requiring some Persian tobacco seed, apprising us of the Madras society having at length procuring ground for an experimental garden in a convenient situation, and that they were preparing for the coming season. Enquiring whether our society enjoys the privledge granted to the A. and H. society of India, of sending parcels of seeds to members per post *bearing postage*. In a P. S. requiring a supply of the different young mulberry trees from the Dapooree garden. In reply, Mr. Liddell was informed that no Persian tobacco was then procurable in Bombay, but a supply would be written for from the Gulf (which has been done.) The mulberry plants have been furnished by Dr. Lush with his usual promptitude and attention ; and are awaiting an opportunity for conveyance to Madras.

READ—A letter from Dr. Lush, dated 30th September, transmitting for the society's garden sundry plants, (as per margin) and stating that the native malees having no cypress trees, he had kindly put down some for us in the nursery ; recommending the society to get only such articles from the Dapooree garden as are not to be had in Bombay and its neighbourhood ; requesting permission to publish in the name of the society in the *Courier*, his paper on cotton ; stating there can be no objection to the society's obtaining for their garden spare plants from Parell, which can be done by writing for permission to remove them ; and promising to send seeds per bangy post for our nursery. To enumerate the many obligations our society is under to Dr. Lush, would be out of place here. Suffice it to say, that it is mainly owing to his liberal contributions of seeds, plants, and various information, that the garden establishment is progressing so well, and that the opening of a communication with the trade committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, alluded to in his letter, and about to be acted upon thro' the sub-committee of Indian exports, is solely owing to his laudable exertions and public spirited zeal.

READ—A letter from the Revenue Commissioner, enclosing one from Dr. Archibald Graham, on the success hitherto attending the introduction of the tea plant, into Ahmednuggur. The young flower buds, at the suggestion of a friend, were removed, which seems to have produced a good effect. These flowers, when thrown out before the tree is strong, seem to prevent its growing tall and impairs its strength. The one treated as above, it is expected, will be much benefitted by it. It having thrown out a number of fine fresh leaves and young shoots. The others were also healthy, but had not taken to the new ground so well as the one abovementioned. The Egyptian cotton is doing very well. There are about 1,200 plants of it.

READ—A letter dated 23d September, from J. Bell, Esq., Secy. to the A. and H. society of Calcutta, transmitting copy of a resolution adopted by that body, for supplying seeds, &c. to branch societies ; and offering to assist our society in the like manner. In reply, Mr. Bell was informed, that we would readily embrace the offer in regard to Indian seed ; but it does not appear any positive benefit is likely to accrue to our society by the arrangement, in as far as regards supplies of *foreign seeds*. With reference to the indigenous productions of eastern India, Nepaul, Assam, Burmah—and the Himalayah range, there can exist no objection to its adoption. On the contrary, we shall at all times be most desirous of supplies from those quarters, tho' as little seed as possible should be sent *by sea*.

READ—A letter dated Sincapore, 9th August last, from T O. Cram Esq , apprising us of the formation of an Agricultural and Horticultural Society at that port, on the 25d May last ; requesting to be furnished with our *monthly* proceedings, and such communications as are published by our society, and expressing their willingness to reciprocate on behalf of their body, but not having yet determined to publish their monthly proceedings, they refer us in the mean time to their public journals.

READ—A letter from Lieut. and Adjt. Knipe, of the 17th Regt. N. I. dated Hursole, 5th Sept. 1836, transmitting a basket of superior sized lemons, grown at that station, together with some seed. The chief quality which this species of citrus seems to possess, is bulk. No indigenous product (the pumplemoos excepted) of that class being likely to compete with it. The thickness of rind and paucity of juice, may render it useful for marmalade, jams, and pickles, but much less so for other purposes than the common sour lime of the country. They might perhaps be improved by cultivation, and a few trees laden with fruit would make an interesting appearance in the society's garden. What seems worthy of remark, is the quantity of fruit one tree bears—655 lemons being taken off one tree last year by Lieutenant Knipe. They are 5 years before bearing fruit. Lieut. Knipe's communication was duly acknowledged, and the fruits and seeds distributed amongst members

READ—A letter from Lieut Col. Fraser, Resident in Travancore, dated 4th October last, forwarding another sample of silk manufactured in that quarter, and which Framjee Cowasjee, Esq. whom we must all allow to be a competent judge in the case, pronounces to be equal to Canton No. 1 and very superior for India.

READ—A letter from Dr. Lush, dated 18th October, about mango grafts, and the extensive demand for them in the Deccan ; hopes to hit upon a plan for extensively producing them in the society's garden ; offering the society the services of the best grafting malee in the Deccan ; proposing Mr. T. Brown, of Tellicherry, as a correspondent for the society in Malabar ; pointing out a plan for obtaining good seeds —*gratis*—on the ground of reciprocal supplies to and from Europe ; and offering his services to establish agencies for seeds at Alexandria, in the south of Spain—and at Bordeaux —and concluding by requesting to be appointed "the society's agent in the Deccan." To the latter proposition immediate concurrence was given ; as to the former one's they are under consideration.

READ—A letter from Dr. Lush, dated 24th October, giving an account of a successful experiment with potatos, grown at Sattara, in the Deckan in 1836—The soil selected was light and red—*No manure was used*, but a quantity of fresh red earth was given to that portion of the ground which had produced potatoes the previous season. Two maunds of rather small sized Mahabuleshwer Hill potatoes, cut in pieces, were planted, and drills, the 17th June. No irrigation was required, the season proving favorable as to rain ; the plants were twice earthed up and kept perfectly clear of weeds.—On the 15th October the crop was taken up ; the result being 42 maunds of large sized, and 5 maunds small potatoes, total 47 maunds ; two selected from one of the heaps weighed 1 pucka seer or 2 lbs. The potatos were mealy, and the flavour excellent.

READ—A letter from Capt D. C. F. Scott, dated Sydney, 2d July 1836, forwarding seeds of the beautiful native flowers and plants of that country, for the use of our society ; promising from time to time, as direct opportunities offer, to continue to furnish us with further supplies. The margoe—jack—tamarind—pummalo—and teak—have not yet been introduced, & would be highly prized by the settlers, many of whom pay the greatest attention to this subject, and annually expend large sums on their orchards and gardens. There is one mangoe tree in the botanical garden of Sydney which produced *one* fruit last year, of a very inferior quality : proposing to return to Bombay in August, 1837, and to bring a large supply of seeds and plants with him. The Norfolk Island pine grows well there and might succeed in India—as also the Morton bay fir. The seeds were taken charge of by the garden committee, who will report the result. A return to be made when opportunity offers.

READ—A letter from Geo : Giberne, Esq. collector of Tannah, transmitting a small quantity of the living cochineal insect, brought by himself from the Cape of Good Hope, satisfied that either the society or some of its members will interest themselves in the experiment, and endeavor to rear them. A valuable paper of instructions as to their treatment, drawn up also by Mr. Giberne, accompanied the parcel. The insects were taken charge of by the garden committee, who will report progress.

READ—A letter from J. Fell, Esq. of Calicut, dated Calicut 9th November last, on the wild mangosteen ; lagerstiæmia reginæ, transplanting large oaks. Upon the whole a very interesting communication, and for which Mr. Fell deserves our best thanks.

READ—A paper from Dr. Lush—On the management of the silk worm of the March bund, in the district of Moorshedabad, by R. B. Burney, Esq resident. Dr. Lush bears ample testimony to Mr. Mutti's plan of tree cultivation of the mulberry, having succeeded in the Deccan, and advises experiments to be made in Bengal and elsewhere of the same method.

READ—A memorandum by the secretary, of a successful experiment in cultivating the Mauritius sugar cane at Bandora, in Salsette

Memorandum on the culture of the Mauritius sugar cane at Bandora in Salsette.

In April last a small spot of ground (about 1|3d of a bigah) having been previously prepared by filling up and levelling (what were originally 3 rice fields) with common earth. Holes were dug and prepared with manure (old cow-dung) at the proper distances and pieces of the cane, each containing 3 eyes, were put into each hole in a triangular form (△), according to Mr. Sundt's plan. They were watered twice a week until the rains ; and manured with moorum and white calcareous earth. The former contained an admixture of sand, being from the bottom of a well which was cleaned out. Nothing else has since been done, except keeping the ground clear of weeds. The canes averaged in size 12 to 13 feet high, and 3 to 4 inches in circumference. From the cutting of 150 canes, 1,500 full grown ripe canes have been produced. Thirteen hundred of which were sold at Rs. 5 4ª hundred to a Parsee Zemindar, for field planting, at a village between Danoo and Oomergaum, in the Sunjan Talooka. The 'stoles' are in the ground for a second crop.—J. V.

N. B.—Those manured with the sandy moorum attained a larger size than the others.—This remark may prove useful to persons cultivating the cane in stiff clayey soils ; the rind of all canes contain silex or sand, derived from the earths they are grown in.—J. V.

Dr. Lush, a competent judge, pronounces this to be the finest sample of the Mauritius cane he has yet seen.

READ—A letter from J. S. Law, Esq. of Belgaum, transmitting seeds of the following for the society's garden, viz.

Zephrosia suberosa—A beautiful flowering shrub common on the rockey hills to the eastward of Belgaum.

Carissa Villosa—Found only at Badame. It is a very distinct species ; but the fruit has much the same taste as that of common carinda.

Volkameria Infortunata, and requiring fresh seeds or young plants of the lichee, and some English and Cape flower seeds. To be complied with.

READ—A letter from Major Marshall, dated 5th December, announcing his having on that day cut a pine apple *weighing six pounds*, grown from a sucker of last May He mentions this, as he finds the apple generally ripens from the sucker *in 6 or 7 months*, whereas from the head of a ripe pine it takes 2 years to produce fruit ; the knowledge of which may be useful to pine growers Major, M. adds "My "pine are nearly all fruiting *now* from last May's suckers, "and I have now other suckers down that will fruit in the "middle of next May, thus getting two crops a year.

READ—A letter from Dr Lush, dated 6th instant, submitting a proposal that a sub-committee be formed for the investigation of the products of the country, and their practical application to purposes of trade and manufactures. It may be termed "the corresponding committee on Indian exports." The committee should correspond with the trade committee established with similar views in the "Royal Asiatic Society of London," to which an offer of cooperation should be made ; —a similar correspondence to be established with the society for the encouragement of "Arts, Manufactures and Commerce ; Adelphi, London," and an occasional communication main tained with the Chamber of Commerce and mercantile community for consultation, and forwarding specimens. Dr. Lush's proposal acceded to nem : con :—and the following gentlemen nominated to form the corresponding committee.

Dr. Charles Lush.....J. F. Heddle, Esq·
Henry Fawcett, Esq.....Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Thomas Williamson, Esq ..John Graham, Esq.
James Little, Esq.—*Secretary.*

A revised prospectus of the constitution and functions of "the corresponding committee on Indian Exports" having since been received, and the cost of printing the same (Rs. 50 for 250 copies) having been ascertained, it is put into the hands of the printer to be executed without delay.

READ—A letter from government dated 5th December, transmitting a paper by Assistant Surgeon Alexander Gibson, containing notices of sundry native products. The Society feel much indebted to Government for placing this valuable document at its disposal; and suggested, in reply, that Dr. Gibson be requested to obtain and forward direct to the Society, separate specimens of each article, with distinct notices of each, to which any further observations which Dr. Gibson might think useful or interesting might be added. Dr. Lush reports that Mr. W. Sundt has, by desire of a house of agency in Bombay, prepared skins of sheeps with a view of shewing the present state of the Deckan wool. The skins have been sent to Europe in the *Albion* and an answer may be expected in the course of the monsoon.

It is proposed to refer to the sub-committee of exports what farther measures should be recommended for the improvement of the staple of the Deckan wool. The sub-committee to report through the general committee to government.

Mr. Sundt has also prepared the citrate of lime. Sample referred to the sub-committee on exports, and to the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Lush reports that he has opened a communication with the professor of Botany at Bordeaux and the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of that city, in the name, and on behalf of the Society, and that he has made arrangements for an interchange of seeds.

The same kind of communication has also been commenced with professor Jehmaun, of Hamburgh, for the same purposes.

Statement of funds, as follows :—

Received for office establishment, including 1 months of 1835	Rs	1,300 0 00	
Do. for seeds sold	"	856 2 87	
Do for plants and sundries	"	302 3 0	
Annual Subscriptions.			
For 1835	325		
For 1836	1,028		
		1,353 0 0	
			3,812 1 87
Expenditure.			
For office establishment		857 0 0	
Purchase of Seeds, Plants, &c		1,261 1 94	
Transferred to Garden Establishment during the year		1,483 2 91	
Sundries, advertisements, stationery, forwarding plants and other expences during the year		530 1 41	
			4,132 2 26
		Difference	320 0 39
Leaving a balance against the Society, of		320 0 39	
To meet which there is the balance on hand of last year		of 793 3 59	
Leaving a balance of	Rs	478 3 20	
Of which there is in the Treasurer's hands		346 2 29	
With the Secretary		132 0 91	
			478 3 23

The following resolutions were then passed :—

Resolved 1.—That Mr. Graham and Mr. Little be requested to audit the accounts.

Resolved 2.—That a quarterly publication be issued from this Society ; to contain the proceedings and papers of the Society, and that the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Geographical Society of Bombay, and the Medical and Physical Journal be invited to communicate for publication such papers as they may not wish to publish themselves, especially all relating to natural history and statistics.

Resolved 3.—That Dr. Smyttan and Dr. Lush be requested to adopt the measures necessary for giving effect to the preceding resolution.

Resolved 4.—That a subscription be opened to raise Rs. 800, for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposal of the sub-committee, under date 20th June, 1836, for making a junction road from the Matoongah road to the Society's Garden.

(Rs. 500 subscribed in the room.)

Resolved 5.—That, in compliance with the recommendation of the Garden Committee, as communicated by the Secretary, the services of Mr. Donovan being no longer required, he be returned to his regiment ; with an intimation that he has conducted himself well, and the Society is happy to bear favorable testimony to his conduct while in their employ.

Resolved 6.—That a report of the financial state of the Society be drawn up by the Secretary, assisted by two members of the General Committee, viz. Mr. Graham and Mr. Little, to embrace 1st the amount of receipts since the first establishment of the Society, on account of subscriptions, donations, &c. &c. 2nd, the various items of disbursement for the same period, 3rd, the balance on hand, and 4th, the amount of revenue to which the Society is actually entitled yearly.

That the annual (estimated) receipts being ascertained, the General Committee be authorized to determine, to what objects these funds shall in future be devoted, and in what proportion they shall be applied to each of these objects ; keeping in view the present gradually extending plans of the Society, contrastad with its former comparatively limited objects ; in respect to the Garden, the Trade Committee, and other arrangements recently adopted.

That with respect to the supply of vegetable seeds, now received by the Society, the Garden Committee be requested to take into consideration the great loss and disappointment incurred by the generally damaged state in which the seeds are either received or distributed ; and to adopt some other plan either in respect to the line by which our seeds should be sent out to this country ; or to the places from which our future supplies should be procured ; or in respect to the seasons during which the arrival of seeds for this country should be arranged ; also, with reference to the mode of preserving and distributing seeds after their arrival here, to ascertain if any improvement in our present plans can be suggested. Reference to be made to the records of the Society for information on the subject.

That the distribution of prizes for the cultivation of vegetables grown on this Island, &c. be assigned to the Garden Committee, as this duty is more closely linked with their department than any other connected with the society. More than half the amount required for the junction road having been subscribed in the meeting,

RESOLVED.—That Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, and Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. be authorized and requested at once to proceed to give effect to the recommendation in their report.

RESOLVED.—That the general committee be requested to make application to government without delay, for the portions of rocky waste ground to the S. E. and to the west of the Society's garden, pointed out in the last paragraph of the road sub-committee's letter, of 20th June, 1836.

The following rewards were then awarded and the meeting closed.

From Sewree, Awjee Mallee, cabbage, French beans, knolekole, beet root ; ordinary	Rs	2
Kooshna, of Jamsettjee Jeejeebhoy's garden, at Mazagon ; ordinary ; pumplemose, plantains, sallad, bullock's heart and cabbage ordinary		2
Abbajee Mallee, from Merwanjee's Garden at the Mount, cabbage, sallad, white brinjals : ordinary		2
Yesoo Mallee, of Morlithur Sumboo's, Byculla, Peas, good cabbage, darem ; ordinary		2
Sinwar Mallee, of Janordhun Purvoe's, at Parel—pepper, knolekole, cabbage brinjals ; ordinary		2
Oodeah, of Dhackjee Purvoe's garden at Matoonga, knole-kole pumplemose, cabbage, beet, pumpkins, red mollahs, sallads ; good		5
Saloo Mally, of Major Moore's on the Esplanade, cauliflower, celery, beet, knole-kole, Peas, Madras beans, vegetable marrow, jerusalem artichoke, sallad and taumato ; good, superior specimens		8
Pascoal Byculla, Mr. Burn's cauliflower, knolekole, beet root, good specimens		5
Gunnoo Mallee, on the esplanade, knolekole, turnips, beet root ; good		5
Narron Mallee, esplanade, knole-kole, sallad, turnips, peas ; good		5
Wittojee Puttweh, Dadabhoy's garden, at Mazagon, cabbage, sallad, oranges, karwar, beans, pumelo ; good		5
Rama Mallee, Furdoonjee Sett's, of Mahaluxme, peas, knolekole, guavas, cabbage, beet ; ordinary		2
Nimba Mallee, Mazagon, red beet, red radishes, cabbage ; good		5
Ballajee Mallee, cabbage, sallad, beet, knolekole, carwar beans ; good		5
Suttoo, Pranjeevan near the Police-office, cabbage, beet, knolekole, sallad ; ordinary		2
Umrooteeah Mallee, from Bandora, Peas, cauliflower and sallad, and beet ; superior specimens		10
Wasdew, Matoongha, 4 Chicows, orange cintras, pumplemose, white, pumkins and cucumbers, country beans ; good		5
Musk Melon's, cucumbers, radish, pods, mangoes ; ordinary		2
Dhurmajee Patell, Nahgaum, Brinjals, cucumbers, jam and country beans ; ordinary		2

Adjourned.

T. VAUPELL.—*Secretary.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE SECRETARY STEAM NAVIGATION COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR.—In reference to the subject of steam communication between England and India on which the public feeling at Bombay has been so repeatedly and decidedly expressed, the accompanying documents will shew the present state of the question, and I trust the exertions of the gentlemen who, with myself, are endeavouring to forward this measure, will meet the approval of those with whom you act.

It will be borne in mind that when the present plan was brought to the attention of the public to establish the long desired communication *via* the red sea with India, there was no probability of the question being brought before Parliament, or to the attention of H. M. Government this year.

Since that period the provisional committee have been cheered in their labours by the opportune arrival of petitions and memorials from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and altho' the two last were not in time to be brought before Parliament this session, they have materially strengthened the cause and have been useful instruments on the occasion.

Within the last few days the committee have had the satisfaction to receive resolutions similar to No. 1, from Manchester, Leith, Glasgow and Paisley, in favor of the measure, and it is expected the same feeling will be displayed by other mercantile places without delay. The ready assistance and kind support given at all times by Lord William Bentinck, has been a matter of satisfaction and merits the thanks of all interested. His Lordship has shewn himself most desirous of fulfilling his pledge to India in respect to promoting this measure in England. His Lordship afforded us an instance of good faith by coming from Brighton for the purpose of attending the last deputation to the India board.

Mr. Hutt, M. P. for Hull, who headed the deputation, has shewn his readiness to cooperate in every way to forward our views, and it will be a source of satisfaction to be informed that several other members of Parliament for the most influential commercial outports, including those who attended the deputation, were most ready to give their aid in support of the measure.

I beg also to inform you, that in the prosecution of the plan it is the intention of those interested to avail themselves of the useful services of Mr. Waghorn in Egypt whose friends have been consulted on this occasion.

I have, &c.

CHARLES T. HEAD,—Chairman,—*Provisional Committee.*

London, 20th August, 1836.

Passengers by the *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain John Clarkson, bound to London.

Colonel Farquharson, 14th Regt. N. I. Colonel Sutherland, 13th Regiment N. I. Capt. Graham, Capt. Walch, and Capt. Watts, Madras establishment, Mr. Anderson, Madras Civil Service, Mr. Sparks, Ditto, Mrs. Graham. Mrs. English, Mrs. Dixion, Mrs. Walch, Mrs. Mann, Miss Ellen Willoughby, Miss Cicily Willoughby, Miss Elizabeth Farquharson, Miss E. H. Graham, Miss Catherine Vaughan, Miss Jane Vaughan, Miss Eliza Walch, Miss Jane Walch, Miss Mary Blaxland, Master J. Vaughan, Master H. Vaughan, Master Arthur Walch, Master James Walch, Master Charles Walch, Master W. M. Browne, Master A. D. Browne, Master E. S. Browne. Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Greatly, and Mrs. J. Greatly, European private servants.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Bank of Bombay, held, pursuant to notice, at the office of Messrs Dirom, Carter and Co., on the 11th instant, it was

RESOLVED.—That, to meet the charges contemplated in England on account of the Bank, an additional deposit of 2 per cent. be required from the original subscribers to the institution, to be paid on or before the 16th instant.

G. ASHBURNER,—*Secretary.*

MEM.—Parties who did not obtain a portion of the 2,700 shares, of which the institution, according to the prospectus consists, are not called upon for any contribution on the present occasion.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—14TH JANUARY, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	4 32	4 53
Sunday	5 16	5 45
Monday	6 19	6 53
Tuesday	7 40	8 20
Wednesday	8 57	9 8
Thursday	9 28	9 54
Friday	10 17	10 39

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	126½	126
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	108¼	108
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107½	107
B lls on Madras, 30 days	101½	101
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 | 1½	2 | ⅛
Canton B lls		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	223
Sovereigns each	10 ⅜	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Brittania	Messrs B. & A. Hormasjee	14th Instant	London	St. Helena.
Marquis of Hastings	Do Remington & Co.	15th Do.	Do.	Do.
Governor Findlay	.....	In a few days.	China	
Triumph		5th Feb.	London	Cape & St. Helena.
Eleanor	Do Dirom Carter & Co.	15th Jan	China	
John Knox	Do Duncan Gibb & Co.	18th Do.	Liverpool.	
Hugh Lindsay	Supt. Indian Navy	Do do.	Suez	
Portland	Do McVicar Burn & Co.	20th Do.	Liverpool.	
Carnatic	Do Edmond Bibby & Co	1st Feb.	London	Do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Westley, 20th Regt N. I., from England.
Cornet Huntley, 4th Dragoons from do.
Ensign Russell, 40th Regt. from do.
Surgeon C. Ducat, Civil Surgeon, from Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon C. Thatcher, from England.
Capt. Ogle, 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Lieut. Pottinger, Artillery, from Nugger.
Cadet F Bruce, Infantry, from England.
Asst. Surg. Lord, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Hursole.
Lieut. H. Stiles, Bombay Regt. from the Sea Coast.
Major Dunbabin, Invalids.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Williams, 2d Gr. Regt. to Panwell.
Capt. Raitt, Queen's Royals, to Belgaum.
Capt. Harrington, 4th Nizam's Horse.
Lieut. H. Stiles, Bombay Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 10th—Ship Scaleby Castle, D. Robertson, Master, from London, 12th Sept. and the Cape 8th Nov. 1836.

Passengers.—Miss Beckwith, Mr. Harrison, C. S. T. Bruce, Cadet ; E. Ewart, Esq. Merchant, R. Cole, H. M. 6th Regt. T. Russell, H. M. 40th Regt. Capt. Westley, Bombay Army, F. Huntley, H. M. 4th Dragoons, T. Kerr, Writer, Monsr. Paul, A. W. Whitlaw, Steam Engineer and Mr. Thatcher, Asst Surgn.

—Do.—Grab Pittamber Savoy, Kessowjee, Naiquedah, from Colombo, 17th Dec. 1836.

—11th.—Ship Futtay Hulbary, Abdol Rahmon, Naquedah, from Prince of Wale's Island 3d. Dec 1836.

—Do.—Ship Moffatt, Thos. Bolton, Master, from London, 7th May, Sydney 13th Oct and Point De Galle 26th Dec.

Passengers.—Capt. McPherson, Lieut. Nagel, Lieut. Corry, Lieut. Kelly, Ensign Welman, Dr. Smith, Mrs. McPherson and 6 children, Mrs. Nagel, and 2 children, Mrs. Smith, P. Scott, Esq. C. S. 137 rank and file of H. M. 17th Regt. 19 women and 50 children.

DEPARTURES.

January 9th.—Ship Cornwallis, James Clark, Master, to China.

—11th.—His Highness the Nizam's Barque Mecca, Ally Bin Nasser, Nacquedah, to the Red Sea.

—Do.—Barque Clarissa, G. F. Andree, Master, to Madras.

Passengers—Mrs. Frith, J. G. Frith, Esq. and 3 children, Mr. P. J. Philips, Mr. Burnett, 1 European woman and, servant.

—12th.—Ship Urania, Edward Noaks, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mrs. Col Hunt, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Gruand of H. M. 40th Regt. Servant. Dr. Bruckemedge, 39th M. N. I. and G. A. Turnbull, Esq. Surgeon Nizam's Service.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings. Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris, and Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Marquis of Hastings, John Knox, Brittania, Portland, Carnatic, Triumph, Sealeby Castle, and Moffatt.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hamedo, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Governor Finlay, Charlotte, Hannah, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Allison, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber, Savoy and Futtay Hulbaree,

STEAMER.—Indus

ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1837.

The *Aliquis*, from Liverpool, arrived late yesterday evening. The date of her departure is not positively known ; but is supposed to have been the 20th of September. No news has yet reached us from the vessel.

We publish to-day a letter which has from Major Head, relative to overland

We understand that Government has ter from the Chamber of Commerce tion to adopt all means for bringing into effect here, and declaring Bomb as practicable, consistent with its d cal circumstances of the Presidency.

We insert to-day a notice of the proceedings of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for the last quar-

ter. This Society has now been established about nine months, and it appears from the abstract published, that the papers of most interest will shortly appear in print. The varied climates, and the still more varied population of the Bombay territories, afford a vast field for the medical philosopher. We may congratulate the Medical service generally on the establishment of this society, since the contributions to science of its members will no longer have to depend on the courtesy of distant publications for their introduction to the profession at large.

We copy the following from last Wednesday's *Gazette*.

"WE understand that there was a meeting yesterday at Mr. Bruce's office, of some of the European and native friends of Mr. Wedderburn, for the purpose of considering how they could best testify their respect and regard for him on his approaching departure for Europe, and that a resolution was passed for purchasing a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, to be presented to him in England. A subscription paper, we believe, is now lying at the Custom House for this purpose, for the signature of any of his friends who may be desirous of becoming parties to it."

We published some time since, an estimate of the trade of this presidency in some of the principal articles of export, showing that their amount had greatly increased; and that as a commercial place, Bombay was advancing with extraordinary rapidity. The correctness however of many of our calculations was doubted at the time; and we shall, therefore, take the present opportunity of publishing the actual returns connected with the subject, up to the close of last year, showing that, generally speaking, we were quite within bounds in our predictions regarding it.

To commence with our most important staple—cotton—the following table shows the amount of the exports in it during a series of years, and the increase last year over any preceding one.

	TO CHINA.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	TOTAL.
1828	103,533	84,604	188,137
1829	87,927	38,987	126,914
1830	117,268	37,295	154,568
1831	122,264	81,434	203,698
1832	115,094	98,631	213,825
1833	109,741	94,152	203,893
1834	120,623	82,082	202,705
1835	53,771	103,707	157,478
1836	121,121	168,961	290,082

Thus the trade in this article, which in no previous year exceeded 213 thousand bales, amounted last year to 290 thousand; and allowing only 160 rupees a candy, as the average value of cotton throughout the season, it may be estimated as worth two hundred and thirty two lakhs of rupees.

We will proceed in the next place to opium, which stands second on the list of exports. The following shows the progress of the trade in this article during the last 8 years.

Export of Opium

In	1829	3,420	chests.
"	1830	3,506	do.
"	1831	4,472	do.
"	1832	10,105½	do.
"	1833	6,937	do.
"	1834	11,206	do.
"	1835	8,785	do.
"	1836	16,234½	do.

We have merely to add, with reference to 1832, that the great increase it displays was principally owing to the abolition of the Company's monopoly of the drug; and that estimating value of the exports last year at 1050 rupees a chest, they would, in round numbers, be worth one hundred and seventy lakhs of rupees.

We shall also insert the following table showing the progress of the trade in wool; for although its intrinsic value is but trifling, this article, as we have already on one or two occasions stated, promises soon, by means of the Indus, to be among our most important staples.

	BALES.	CWTS.
1833	106	303
1834	439	1719
1835	2290	6363
1836	5125	14,645

As regards imports, our information does not extend to so late a period as is comprised in the above tables; nor can we state the quantities of the principal articles of which they consisted; but our inquiries, as far as they go, show as satisfactory a result as in the other branch of trade.

For instance, the valuation put upon Imports in the Custom house books is in

	MERCHANDISE.	TREASURE.
1832	Rs 2,63,19,569	Rs 54,79,600
1833	" 2,66,74,031	" 119,90,127
1834	" 2,66,99,302	" 110,30,696
1835	" 3,11,95,427	" 135,91,557

The exports of bullion, at the same time, have been rapidly decreasing; thus showing a want, throughout the country, of a larger currency, which we need hardly add above betokens prosperity. They were as follows.

1832	Rs 26,45,685
1833	" 19,50,512
1834	" 16,17,978
1835	" 15,43,414

The tonnage of the port, too, with foreign countries, has as may be supposed, greatly increased.

In square rigged vessels the following are the returns connected with this branch of our subject.

	INWARDS.	OUTWARDS.
1831	60,379	63,510
1832	56,051	63,200
1833	71,929	62,852
1834	69,803	87,930
1835	73,175	74,138
1836	102,571	104,424

A very large trade, it is to be observed, exists with foreign countries in other craft, of which we have not been able to obtain an account.

We cannot conclude this rough sketch of the trade of Bombay without adding a statement of the revenue of the presidency, which may be relied on as correct, having in a great measure been drawn from official papers recently published by the E. I. Company.

		TOTAL NET REVENUE.	CHARGES.	DEFICIT.
1831	32	1,49,30,410	2,19,44,308	70,13,898
1832	33	1,59,46,334	2,16,69,660	57,23,326
1833	34	1,70,47,360	2,09,59,684	39,12,324
1834	35	1,60,15,275	2,02,96,233	42,80,958
1835	36	2,58,20,230	2,72,26,697	16,94,867

In the last year the total receipts and charges are given, for which of course, allowance must be made. The revenue, in reality, appears to have increased during the year upwards of 20 lakhs, while the Bombay deficit has been reduced to the comparatively trifling sum of 17 lakhs of rupees.

EQUALIZATION OF CREDITS ON SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following agreement, founded on a resolution passed at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, has been signed by all the principal British and Native firms in Bombay, and will form, after the 1st proximo, the commercial rule of this market:—

Bombay, 9th January, 1837.

"Considering it to be extremely desirable that the credits on sales and purchases should be equalized in Bombay, we, the undersigned merchants of Bombay, do agree after the 1st February next, to adopt ourselves, and recommend to others, the practice of reducing the credits on sales to one month, thereby making both purchases and sales effected at one month's credit: and we further agree from the same date to adopt and recommend the practice of demanding and allowing as *tare*, the actual weight of the packages, as more fair and just to all parties than a fixed per-centage, which is frequently very far from the real proportion.

Skinner and Co.	Gisborne Menzies and Co.
Ferguson Turner and Co.	Duncan Gibb and Co.
W. Nicol and Co.	Higginson and Cardwell
Edmond Bibby and Co.	Dinshaw Furdoonjee
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co.	McGregor Brownrigg and Co.
Nanabhoy Framjee	Wm. S. Grey & pro. J. A. Russell.
D. and M. Pestonjee	Frith and Co.
Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Gillanders Ewart and Co.
Macvicar Burn and Co.	Geo. S. King
Leckie and Co.	Forbes and Co.
Framjee Ruttonjee	Pollexfen Milne and Co.
Owen and Co.	Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co.
Manackjee Nowrojee	Jahangheor Nasserwanjee
Remington and Co.	Roger De Faria and Co.
Cursetjee Cawasjee	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and Co.
Dhackjee Dadajee	Khimchund Motichund
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy sons and Co.	Viccajee Merjee
Dirom Carter and Co.	

CALCUTTA.

THE PAST YEAR.—We are now arrived at the close of another year, and perhaps it is expected that we should speak to our subscribers in terms of gratitude for the favor of their steady and always increasing patronage. But as we have never courted any class, nor bent our own opinions to the opinions of others, there is no obligation contracted between us, beyond the duty on our part to contribute, as far as we can, with honest independence, to the information and amusement of our readers. The encouraging expressions, however, which some new subscribers have been pleased to address to us, have not found us insensible of their politeness.

But what signifies it what the past year has done for us? What has it done for the country in which we dwell? It has given India a new Governor General and Madras a new Commander in Chief. Some changes it has made in the King's Judges. Some innovations it has created (unpopular and portentous of evil rather than practically injurious) in the laws affecting British subjects; but it has not yet kept the promise of hope by the production of any new Code in any one branch of legislation. It has done away with a great and extensive grievance in the Town and Transit Duties of Bengal, but it has left them an equal if not a greater grievance in Madras and Bombay. It has changed and somewhat improved the Sea Customs Tariff in Bengal; but it has not reformed the Tariffs of the other presidencies, nor fulfilled the promise of a uniform system, for which the Customs Committee was appointed by Lord William Bentinck. These promises and many more remain to be fulfilled. That they have not been so, must in fairness, and with regret, be attributed partly to the sad drawback upon European exertion—the climate. "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." The labors of our Commissions and of our Roads and Committees are two often interrupted by illness, and the consequent absence of their Members. In legislation then it must be admitted that attempted, but little done during the past year. In politics there has been as little cause of congratulation. The Goomsoor business has been another Cole campaign, more inglorious because of longer duration and yet unsuccessful in its object. The tardy trials and condemnation and punishment of the Jeypore conspirators, though conducted with every care to obtain justice, have not satisfied the public mind either in the form of the proceeding or the clearness of the evidence of guilt. An envoy from Nepaul was sent upon a ceremonious complementary visit to Calcutta, and was most courteously and cordially entertained; but that visit has not benefited either party, nor has it prevented the mischiefs of an ambitious intrigue in Nepaul.

But turn we to a more pleasing side of the picture—the aspect of agricultural and commercial industry. The British legislature has done justice to India by reducing the duties on Coffee and Pepper and Bengal Sugar, and has thereby stimulated the production of three important articles on the Coast of Malabar, and Travancore in Ceylon and in Bengal, Already the benefit of this reduction is largely felt in the commerce of India, and prospectively we look for to great results. But a part from artificial causes, we see proofs of commercial and agricultural prosperity, in the operations of the past year, such as no former year can boast of. The external trade of Calcutta has been profitable in almost every line: we estimated the aggregate commercial profits of the year are not less than a crore of Rupees, and we value at an equal sum the unexampled *net* return which the Indigo planters have obtained beyond the costs of their cultivation. The shipping interests are thriving too; the port is crowded, yet freights are high, and Dock property is once more become valuable and exciting competition. House property too has risen much, and every thing around us wears a *couleur de rose* as fresh that we trust and believe will prove no false colour like the sunken and treacherous sunshine of 1822, or the high price period of 1825. And while such has been the result of private industry, it is most satisfactory to know that the public finances have had their share of the general prosperity—that the Opium Trade which has yielded a large profit to the merchant has already yielded the revenue a half Crore of Rupees beyond former years, and that a similar further increase is likely to be the result of the approaching sales.—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 31.

AGRA.

The determination of the Bombay Steam Committee to set apart one thousand rupees per mensem towards maintaining a communication between Bombay and Bussohrah, has, we perceive drawn forth much disapprobation from many of the Bombay subscribers. The objections urged against this appropriation, are—the diversion of the funds from their legitimate direction, the Red Sea route—the uncertainty which must attend the conveyance of packets from Bussorah to Beirout, and finally the broken communication between that place and Falmouth. The great object however to be kept in view, is to support the communication by any means, to keep alive the public attention until Government—and they must sooner or later—take it into their their own hands. If the local Government of Bombay are about to be prohibited from employing the Hugh Lindsay as a pacquet to the Red Sea, but not between Bombay and the Gulph, it is clear the committee but take the goods the gods provide them, by turning their attention to the latter route, and in doing so we have little doubt they will meet the concurrence of the subscribers in this part of India. While we are struggling for the very existence of Steam Communication, this or that route becomes of secondary importance, and if we cannot choose the best there is no reason why we should not direct our energies to the one open to us. The employment of the Committee's fund in this way will probably be rendered unnecessary within a year, by the Company being forced by the pressure of general opinion to establish themselves a Steam Communication. Should time bring about such an event, the large balance of the Bombay Fund will still be available for what next to Steam Communication, must raise Bombay to the distinction her position entitles her to hold, the Agra Road.

The 15th of February is fixed for confirming the proceedings of the committee when the Agra and other subscribers in this Presidency may record their protest or assent.

Our Military readers are aware that, some months ago, the Editor of the Englishman solicited permission of Sir Henry Fane to be allowed access to the documents in the Adjutant General's Office, with the view of compiling a history of the Indian Army, to which proposal His Excellency replied, that should no officer of the service express a similar anxiety, he would grant the request of Mr. Stocqueler; and fixed a date for receiving the enthusiastic offers of the Polybiuses and Napiers of that body, eager to immortalize themselves and the service they do such honour to, or are so proud of, we forget which is the appropriate phrase. The limit fixed by His Excellency has however been passed and by a notice in a late United Service Journal we observe the Editor of that journal is about to claim the fulfilment of the promise made to him. This, if it be true, speaks but little for the *esprit de corps* of the Indian Army, the members of which can prefer seeing a record of the achievements made in the "way of the trade" at so much a line to bringing the talent they evidently possess to so glorious a task.—Our own feelings on the subject are really those of vexation; for we have often thought we had ourselves been the feeble instrument of developing talent and the "amor scribendi," to an extent sufficient for a History, not of the Indian Army but of India itself in continuation of Mill—we thought that on such an invitation as Sir Henry's, a thousand pens, to parody the words of Burke, would have leapt from their cases to commence the work. But we still do not forego the hope of seeing the call responded to, and some of our able officers undertaking the history of their own Army. We could ourselves name more than one Officer of that body, by whom this work could be executed with elegance and precision, and who would but obey the popular call by undertaking it, but who, we suspect like the possessors of fine powers in general, are somewhat inclined to be too fond of the "languor of repose", and prefer to rest upon the reputation they already possess, than to increase it. Should the task devolve upon one of the hacks of our worthy cotemporary of the Englishman, the genius of the Indian Army will have some reason to weep over the labour of the operose Dunce (perhaps Fiat Justitia himself) who is to fill the page of History's Memorial set apart for her and complain.

"That hers is the story that blotteth the leaves."

While on this subject we may mention, that Sir Henry Fane, as we learn, has expressed himself desirous that the services of the Native Corps of the Army should be registered by their respective Officers, and such a wish, the offspring of high and well directed feeling, we most cordially desire to see fulfilled. It may not indeed be of any vital importance to snatch from oblivion that Zubburdust Khan of the—th or Buhadoor Singh, of the Muqdoor ka pultun, were promoted a step for their gallantry in such an action, but it must stimulate the Sipahee to know, at least it ought to act upon his best feelings, that his deeds will be recorded if they are distinguished, and that he has a chance of being known to that very forgetful personage—posterity. We, in common with many, have derived much pleasure from the perusal of regimental annals, already given to the public. Those of the 30th N. I. in particular arrested our notice, the work we believe of some modestly anonymous Officer of that fine Corps.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 31.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of this body opened on Monday last in the city of Bristol. The Marquis of Northampton consented to act as President, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Among the scientific men present here were Dr. Lloyd (Provost of Dublin), Professors Sedgwick, Whewell, and Henslow (of Cambridge), Dr. Hare (of Philadelphia), Sir, David Brewster (from Edinburgh), Dr. Delton (from Manchester), Dr. Buckland (from Oxford) Mr. Davies Gilbert, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt Professors Daubeny, Forbes, Challis, Wheatstone, Rigaud, Shevele, Moll, Cumming, Johnson, Miller, Phillips, Parigot, Wilson, Mosley, Dr Lardner, Sir R. Hamilton, Sir Charles Lemon, M. Von Raumer, Mr. Russell, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr Thomas Moore, &c. &c.—During the week lectures and meetings have taken place in the various sections, and there has been no want of the customary hospitalities. From one of the dicussions held on the first day in the section of mechanical science, over which Mr Davies Gilbert presided, we make the following interesting extract:—

"The subjects arranged for discussion were two—'On certain points connected with the theory of locomotive carriages,' and 'On the applications of our knowledge of the phenomena of waves to the improvement of the navigation of shallow rivers and canals.'—Professors MOSLEY opened the first point by stating that there were many gentlemen present acquainted with the practical working of steam-engines, but the relations between the theory and practice were not perfectly understood. The piston of a locomotive engine was pressed on either side, one resulting from the friction on the road, and the other from the passive friction of the engine itself. If it was lifted from the ground, a person endeavouring to move the wheels would find a resistance equal to 150lbs. The cause of the resistance was this—that the traction upon the engine induced additional friction of the machinery, and that probably was one-fifth of the whole amount of friction. If the engine moved without a train, there would be a passive resistance; if a train was attached to it, there would be induced a considerable friction of the machinery. There were, in fact, three causes of resistance—the friction of the carriage, the passive resistance, the additional friction by the train—the first and last varying according to the weight of the train. On the other side there was the expensive force of the steam. The quantity of work done was greater as the velocity was less. Inclined planes on railroads he considered to be injurious.—Dr. LARDNER said he had given a good deal of evidence before Parliament upon this subject. In all inclined planes more steep than the angle of repose there was an unfavourable loss of power. The portion of mechanical force expended in ascending the plane was not repaid in the descent. Theoretically they might take advantage of the accumulative matter as a deposit of momentum, and make a perfect mechanical compensation, but that was not the case in practice, because they were obliged to check the velocity in the descent. He had never said, as had been represented, that inclined planes were not of importance because the friction in the ascent was given back in the descent. When the engine was descending great parts of its steam was going off in the safety-valve, therefore inclined planes were injurious. All the experiments led to the conclusion, that every effort should be made to attain as perfect a level as possible. Every departure from a level, though it saved a quantity of capital in the construction of a road, entailed an everlasting expense. The result of some experiments he had made was this—that in the ordinary state of the roads, the force necessary on a level was 7lbs. per ton; but he found an extraordinary difference depending on the state of the rails, a difference amounting in some instances to such an extent that the friction was reduced to 4lbs. When it rained and the rails were wet, he found the friction reduced to 4lbs., but as soon as the rails became again dry, the friction was again 7lbs.; he should therefore suggest that two watering-pots be placed before the wheels, so as to give the engine an additional power of nearly fifty per cent. There was another point with regard to dust; he had let himself down a very steep inclined plane, and when he attained a speed of sixty miles an hour, he had a quantity of sand put on the rails, and the consequence was, that the steam engine came to a stop.

"As to the second subject for discussion, namely, 'the application of our knowledge of the phenomena of waves with a view to the improvement of the navigation of shallow rivers and canals,'—Mr. Russell made some very lengthy, but very interesting observations, the substance of which was this,—where canals did exist, there was no man but wished they should be conducted in the most profitable manner. Newton's law had been confirmed, that the resistance between a vessel drawn on a canal by a horse, trotting or cantering, was from 108 to 136. He would read from a paper the results of various experiments he had made, in which they would perceive a very curious fact as regarded the pace of eight miles an hour. The table was thus:—4 miles an hour gave a resistance of 33lbs.; 6 miles, 91lbs.; 7½ miles, 265lbs.; 8½ miles, 215lbs.; 9 miles, 235lbs.; 11 miles, 246lbs.; 12 miles, 352lbs.; 15 miles, 444lbs. But at the rate of 20 miles an hour the vessel skated along the surface of the water, and there was scarcely any resistance at all. When a vessel was propelled at a great velocity and then stopped, it produced a wave varying in its from, according to the mass of the water, and he had followed such a wave a mile and a half; the velocity of the wave was uniform, and independent of the velocity of the vessel. If the vessel was going four miles an hour this wave would go at the rate of eight miles an hour, he had seen a large wave overtake a small wave and pass it. The waves never exceeded in height the depth of the quiescent water. Vessels at a slow velocity did not divide the water, as was generally supposed, but pushed it forward in the shape of a wave; but where the velocity was greater than eight or nine miles an hour, the vessel did divide the water. It was possible to bring the vessel completely upon the wave, and then you had scarcely any resistance. A velocity of between four and six miles an hour on canals was unprofitable; beyond eleven miles an hour you had a high velocity, and comparatively little resistance. He recommended a rectangular canal where it was intended the velocity should be great, as by widening a canal with sloping banks you increased the resisting power.—The Rev. Mr. WHEWELL agreed with Mr. Russell in nearly all his remarks, which he considered most valuable and important to be considered. It was clearly ascertained that the greater the velocity the less the resistance.—Mr. RUSSELL felt convinced that by adopting a considerable velocity, the Atlantic might easily be crossed with steam vessels.—The CHAIRMAN of the society said that the observations of Mr. Russell were most important, and that the gratitude of the country was due to him for his experiments."—*Examiner, Aug.* 28.

The various sections of this philosophic congress—would that such "congresses" for ever took place of such as Europe has been most familiar with—assembled on Friday, the 26th ult. We select for notice a portion of the discussion in the geological section, not only as curious in itself, but as exhibiting the degree of lurking science in existence, which meetings of this kind may bring to day After some remarks on the change in the chemical character of minerals, produced by galvanism, made by Mr. Fox, the Chairman (Mr. Murchison) said, it had been observed to them last evening, that the test of some of the highest truths which philosophy had brought to light was their simplicity. He held in his hand a blacking-pot, which Mr. Fox had bought yesterday for a penny, a little water, clay, zinc, and copper, and by these humble means he had imitated one of the most secret and wonderful processes of nature—her mode of making metallic veins. It was with peculiar satisfaction he contemplated the valuable results of this meeting of the association. There was also a gentleman now at his right hand whose name he had never heard till yesterday, a man unconnected with any society, but possessing the true spirit of a philosopher; this gentleman had made no less than twenty-four minerals, and even crystalline quartz. (Loud cries of "Hear.") He (Dr. Buckland) knew not how he had made them, but he pronounced them to be discoveries of the highest order; they were not made with a blacking-pot and clay like Mr. Fox's, but the apparatus was equally humble; a bucket of water and a brickbat had sufficed to produce the wonderful effects which he would detail to them.—Mr. Cross, of Broomfield, Somerset, then came forward, and stated that he came to Bristol to be a listener only, and with no idea that he should be called upon to address a section. He was no geologist, and but little of a mineralogist; he had, however, devoted much of his time to electricity, and he had lately been occupied in improvements in the voltaic power, by which he had succeeded in keeping it in full force for twelve months by water alone, rejecting acid entirely. (Cheers.) Mr. Cross then proceeded to state, that he had obtained water from a finely crystallized cave at Holway, and by the action of the voltaic battery had succeeded in producing from that water, in the course of ten days, numerous rhomboidial crystals, resembling those of the cave; in order to ascertain if light had any influence in the process, he tried it again in a dark cellar, and produced similar crystals in six days with one-fourth of the voltaic power. He had repeated the experiments a hundred times, and always with the same results. He was fully convinced that it was possible to make even diamonds, and that at no distant period every kind of mineral would be formed by the ingenuity of man. By a variation of his experiment he had obtained gray and blue carbonate of copper, phosphate of soda, and twenty or thirty other specimens. If any members of the association would favour him with a visit at his house, they would be received with hospitality, though in a wild and savage region on the Quantock Hills, and he should be proud to repeat his experiments in their presence. Mr. Cross sat down amidst long continued cheering.—Professor Sedgwick said he had discovered in Mr. Cross, a friend, who some years ago kindly conducted him over the Quantock Hills on the way to Taunton. The residence of that gentleman was not, as he had described it, in a wild and savage region, but seated amidst the sublime and beautiful in nature. At that time he was engaged in carrying on the most gigantic experiments, attaching voltaic lines to the trees of the forest, and conducting through them streams of lightning as large as the mast of a 74 gun ship, and even turning them through his house with the dexterity of an able charioteer. Sincerely did he congratulate the section on what they had heard and witnessed that morning. The operations of electrical phenomena, instances of which had been detailed to them, proved that the whole world, even darkness itself, was steeped in everlasting light, the first born of heaven. However Mr. Cross might have hitherto concealed himself, from this time forth he must stand before the world as public property.—Professor Phillips said, the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Cross and Mr. Fox would open a field of science in which ages might be employed in exploring and imitating the phenomena of nature.

On Saturday, the 27th ult the attention of the scientific persons assembled at Bristol was invited to the laying of the first stone of the Clifton suspension bridge. The Marquis of Northampton, officiating as President of the Association, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, laid the stone with the usual ceremonies. A great concourse of spectators attended, and it is said the beautiful rocks and town of Clifton never presented so animated and interesting an appearance. The following were given as the dimensions of the bridge:—Distance between the two points of suspension, 700 feet; length of suspended roadway, 630; height of roadway above high-water mark, 230; total width of floor; 34. The architect is Mr. Brunel. In the evening, the last meeting for the transaction

of the general business of the Association was held in the theatre at Bristol, when the thanks of the Association were voted to divers public bodies in that city for marks of attention respectively paid to it.—The Rev. Vernon Harcourt read a list of the various invitations that had been sent from different places to solicit the attendance of the Association at its next period of meeting, which were given according to the number of applications that had been made. These were from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, four; Liverpool and Birmingham, two; Manchester, one; Worcester, one; and Leeds one. A considerable discussion ensued, and it was at length decided that the next meeting should be held at Liverpool, in the month of September, 1837. The Earl of Burlington was appointed president; Sir P. G. Egerton, Baronet, Dr. Dalton, and the Rev. E. Stanley, vice-presidents; the Rev. James Yates and Dr. Turner, secretaries; and A. J. Murchison, Esq. general secretary, in the room of Mr. Daly, who had resigned.—*Examiner, Sept.* 4.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, BY JAMES M'QUEEN, Esq.

The following excerpts from this work cannot fail to be interesting to our readers:—

COTTON TRADE.

The capital vested in the British cotton trade may be taken at about L 40,000,000, and the whole charges on the trade, estimating the cost of producing the yarn 7d. per lb., be stated as follows:—

9,333,000 Spindles at 23s.	L.10,683,956
109.472 Power Looms at L.40	4,332,000
280.000 Hand Looms at L.4	1,120,000
280,000 Weavers, Capital in Shops, &c. at L.5	1,400,000
Price one-third Raw Material	4,437,916
Do. one-fourth Yarn, &c. manufactured	13,000,000
Allow for Work Shops, &c.	1,500,000
Capital, Printfields, at least	2,000,000
Also Capital in Stocking and Bobbins at manufacture	2,500,000
	L.40,973,872

Glasgow has about one-ninth of the cotton trade. In it there are 800 spinners, manufactures, and other heads of cotton establishments. One power-loom is estimated to be equal to two men. One man can produce 20 to 25 yards common goods daily. The steam loom can produce 40 yards. In fine work a cotton hand-loom weaver cannot produce half the preceding quantity. In weaving by power-loom 1s. per piece will cover all expense for tear and wear, and weaving. The machinery in mills is supposed to change in six or eight years. (Evidence, Jonathan Hitchen, Committee Hand-Loom Weavers, 1835 p. 223, &c.)

Kennedy, in 1827, estimated the persons employed in the cotton trade thus:—

Engineers, machine makers, &c.	133,000
Weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c.	705,000
Total	838,000

The enumeration, by the previous narrative, for those laboriously and directly employed in the cotton trade, will stand thus:—

In factories	220,136
Hand-loom weavers	280,000
Attendants power-looms	60,000
Printers, &c.	240,000
Bobbinet trade	211,000
Total	1,011,136

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The next important branch of British manufacture which we should notice is the silk trade.

The tables of revenue and population, part 4th, p. 214, informs us, that the export of silks, of British manufacture, in 1834, was L 637,198. The raw material comes, in about equal proportions, from the British territories in Asia, and from foreign states. The quantity and value in 1834, were—Quantity, 4,848,612 lbs., of which 228,005lbs., were exported, leaving for British consumption 4,620,607lbs.—in value L.1,923,037—(Official value.)

There are, according to the report of the Factory Commissioners, 737 factories in the United Kingdom engaged in the silk trade, which trade gives employment direct to about five hundred thousand persons, and has connected with it and dependent upon it, perhaps as many more. The production has been estimated at about L.10,000,000, which, deducting the value of the raw material, leaves, say L.5,500,000 for wages, &c. to the labour and manufacturer.

The extent of the British manufacture greatly exceeds that of France, and the home consumption is double that of our populous neighbour. According to Dr. Bowring's report on the silk trade of France, in 1831, the silk goods exported from France, in 1831, amounted to 122,494,361 francs (L.5,100,000), and the home consumption 111,118,802 francs (L.4,630,000 sterling). The British home consumption will be the difference between the total amount of the manufacture, say L.10,000,000, and the export L.637,198, or L.9,362,802, and the quantity of foreign silks retained for home consumption about L.600,000.

CATTLE.

According to "The *Times*" newspaper, November 20th, 1835, the cattle and calves slaughtered in London for the year preceding, was 177,000, and according to the fourth part of the tables of revenue and population, the numbers for 1834 were, 162,485 cattle, say 880 lbs. each. According to Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, 1816, the consumption of Glasgow, in 1815, was 10,859 cattle, 365 lbs. each—(Tron weight of 22½ ounces)—and 7128 calves.

MILK, BUTTER, AND CHEESE.

London has about nine thousand cows, producing from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 gallons of milk yearly; besides, there are 800 Holderness cows kept in Surrey for the supply of London. The gross annual produce in butter, milk, and cheese, may be taken at L.32,500,000, apportioned thus—

Butter	L.13,500,000
Milk	12,000,000
Cheese	7,000,000
Total	L.32,500,000

It is a very curious fact, and one worth noticing, both as confirmatory of the previous calculation of the value of milk consumed in the kingdom, and of the correctness of Dr. Cleland's statistical researches, and also how nearly the amount of consumption of articles, in various parts of the United Kingdom, agree—that taking his scale of the consumption of milk in Glasgow, to ascertain that of the United Kingdom, the aggregate amount is not very much below what I have stated it to be; while I have some reason to believe that the value of milk, as I have stated it, should be diminished, and that of butter increased. Another proof of the value of the Doctor's researches is in the following result:—The people of Glasgow, and of Scotland in general, consume much less wheaten bread than our Southern neighbours. Bearing this in mind, and taking the Doctor's statement of the value of butcher meat, bread, and milk, consumed in Glasgow, at L.630,876 yearly, we have the following result for the kingdom—147,000: 630,876 : 24,000,000. Answer, L.103,000,000. Ours is, allowing one-tenth for seed, L.110,248, 138.

COALS.

The consumption of coal in the United Kingdom stands thus:—

	Tons.
Consumption—Population	20,804.570
.. Iron Furnaces	3,000,000
.. Manufactories	4,550,000
.. Steam Boats on Water	3,000,000
.. Exported to all parts beyond Sea	615,255
Total	31,969,825

A proof of the accuracy of the above estimated consumption of coals is found in Dr. Cleland's folio statistics of Glasgow. The quantity of coals brought into Glasgow in 1831 was 561,049 tons. Of these there were exported, 124,000 tons—and for 355 engines, 7366 horse power, working each 15 hours per day, the consumption would be 212,783, leaving for the population 226,056 tons, rather more than a ton each, or a little greater than the average consumption of London, as I anticipated it would be.

REPORT OF FACTORY COMMISSIONERS.

It appears from the report, that the number of horse power to the whole, both in steam and water, and which may be stated at 54,500 horse power in steam, and 18,000 in water—together, 72,500 horse power—or equal to 435,000 men. How little are these numbers united compared to the vast power directly applied in agricultural labours! The investigation and consideration of this subject has led to the disclosure of the curious fact, that however manufactories and mechanical powers may concentrate themselves in particular districts of the country, still, that the extent and power of the whole will only be in the ratio of the extent required for the general population, and their wants and labours, whether applied to home or foreign markets. This is distinctly proved by Dr. Cleland's Statistics of Glasgow, 1831. There the Doctor states the number of steam engines in Glasgow, and its suburbs, including steam boats, to be 355, with the power of 7366 horses, or about 20 each. In the above general reference to the United Kingdom, we have seen the total power employed in all descriptions of factories, to be, exclusive of steam boats, say 73,000. Now, the Doctor's data includes steam boats, and, with these, the whole comes out thus for the United Kingdom—202,000 : 7,366 : : 24,000,000. Ans.—87,500 horse power.—*Caledonian Mercury, August* 29.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 2d.—1st Regiment of Life Guards.—Troop Corporal-Major William Falkiner, to be Regimental Quartermaster, vice Taylor deceased.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant William Sandilands, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Crossley, who retires; Cornet William Henry Peters, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sandilands.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet Philip Kemp, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knox, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons: Josias Rogers John Coles, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Kemp.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Frederick James Isacke, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Charles Sparling, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wakefield, who retires: Lieutenant Richard Knox, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Sparling.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Captain Augustus Charles Skynner, from the half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice John Nelson Ingram, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

52d Foot.—Rhys Jones, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Balfour, promoted.

65th Foot.—Ensign John Sealy, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warren, who retires; John William Marshall, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sealy.

99th Foot.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Hussey Burgh, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Hamilton, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ensign George Lowther Hamilton, from the 99th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Burgh, who exchanges

Unattached.—Ensign William Balfour, from the 32d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

Memoranda.—Lieutenant William Green, half-pay 18th Light Dragoons, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached Lieutenancy, he being about to settle in Canada.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Ensigns of the 5th Regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers, being commissioned as Second Lieutenants.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York papers to the 1st instant have been received. The intelligence which they convey from Texas is important, if correct, but as it is quoted from the *New Orleans Bee*, without any date being given, it must be received with caution. It is stated that General Gaines had crossed the Sabine and entered the Texian territory with a considerable number of United States' troops under his command, and had proceeded as far as Nacogdoches, where he had established his head-quarters, and intended to remain until he was reinforced by more troops from America. Advices from the city of Mexico of the 25th of June are also quoted, stating that tranquillity was still maintained in the republic. The Government, had issued a decree exacting a forced loan of $2,000,000 "for the purpose of meeting in part the deficit in the national revenue." The *maximum* amount to be paid by each individual was to be $2,000, and after the lapse of one year the receipts of the Government would be taken in payment of taxes. The books for subscription to the capital stock of the New York State Bank were closed on the 20th ult, when the amount of stock written for was between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, the capital required by the charter being $2,000,000. The act stipulates that no person shall subscribe for more than 25 shares. The instalment of $10 per share required to be paid immediately will amount to upwards of $1,000,000. By a statement of the fire department of Philadelphia, it appears that the number of engine companies was 13, and hose companies 14, comprising in the aggregate 2,006 members, of whom 790 were "attentive," 1,198 "active," and 808 "honorary." The aggregate quantity of hose ready for use at all times is stated to be 24,146 feet, equal in length to nearly five miles. The first engine company in Philadelphia was formed in 1732, at the suggestion of Dr. Franklin, and the first hose company in 1803, through the exertions of Messrs. Robert Vaux and Reuben Haines. The funeral of Dr. William White, Bishop of Philadelphia, whose death was mentioned on a previous occasion, was attended by all the principal persons of the city, and his pall was supported on the right by three Bishops, and on the left by three Presbysters, preceded by the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. White was born at Philadelphia on the 4th of April, 1748. He had consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States. His father was an emigrant from England, and settled in Maryland, but removed to Philadelphia prior to the birth of his son. The following are extracts from these papers:—*Times, August* 29.

THE UNITED STATES.

Papers from New York to the 10th inst., inclusive, arrived this morning, which give the particulars of the most extensive forgery ever known, as it is said, in the United States. The house of Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffalo, stopped payment on the 3d inst. for $2,800,000, when it was discovered that bills to the amount of $1,800,000 had been forged and circulated under his name, chiefly in New York. Of these bills $70,000 had been cashed by the Bank of Ohio. Mr. Benjamin Rathbun and his brother had both been arrested. Mr. Rathbun was an extensive builder, and had only laid the foundation of the Buffalo Exchange just previous to the failure. Several other buildings were going on in Buffalo under his direction. Upwards of 1,500 workmen are thrown out of employ by this event. The Exchange, however, would be proceeded with.

The following extracts of a letter will give some idea of the very large scale of his operations:—

"Mr. Rathbun's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate, in which he was constantly engaged, he was a contractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In this line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks and furnishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were 150 feet deep, filled with valuable merchandise. He owned the line of stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and, in fact, almost all the lines running out of that city, and for this and other purposes owned 600 horses. He employed 28 clerks and 2,000 other persons in the various departments of his operations. His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well-known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth, by which, until now, he has been able to carry on these diversified and almost limitless operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as good as can be had in such a case, we are led to hope that the consequences will not be ruin on so broad a scale as had been anticipated, if indeed there is any ruin at all. Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented the whole amount of his debts at $1,500,000, and on more than 1,000,000 of his paper he acknowledged that he had forged the names of his rich neighbours. On a particular occasion he procured L. F. Allen and 11 others to endorse three of his notes for $5,000 each. This was generally known in Buffalo. These notes with the endorsements he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeries passed unsuspected, as whenever a forged note was mentioned, it was taken for one of the well-known and genuine ones. To pay the $1,500,000 of responsibilities, Mr. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which he has conveyed to assignees, valued at $2,500,000"

An attempt to set fire to the City-hall of New York was made on the 8th of August, but the incendiaries had not been apprehended.

As a proof of the rage which still existed for jointstock banking, it is stated that the amount subscribed for the Oneida Bank amounted to $2.750,000, while the capital required was only $400,000.

Advices from Mexico (city) to the 29th of June, from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from Tampico to the 15th ult., had been received at New York by way of Charleston. According to these accounts the whole republic was convulsed to a degree and in a manner which threatened the abolition of the central system of government introduced by Santa Anna and the reestablishment of the constitution of 1824, for which the Texians at the outset were professedly contending. The acting President had resigned, and it was expected that D. L. Alamo would be elected in his stead. Filisola, the General who had taken part with Santa Anna in ratifying a treaty with the Texians, had been ordered to be tried by a courtmartial. At Oaxaca the people, it is stated, had confined the garrison in the convent of San Domingo. The march of troops against the Texians in consequence of this state of things was suspended, but General Urrea, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army at Matamoras, had entered into communication with several Indian chiefs, with a view of procuring 8,000 men. He had also ordered the Commissary-General to purchase 1,000 horses, but it is not mentioned whether he had obtained the means of complying with this instruction. These accounts are to be received with some caution, as the direct advices, which are only three days earlier, from the city hardly led to the expectation of such a state of things. —*Times, September* 1.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.

THE name of Clive is under a temporary eclipse. His traditional celebrity has died away; he is too close to the present age for his historical proportions to be truly discerned. He was, however, one of the most remarkable men in a century which opened upon Marlborough and closed upon Napoleon Bonaparte. He laid the foundation of the English territorial dominion in the East; he struck a blow that arrested the triumphant progress of French arms and French policy which were then successfully contending with us for influence; he was the first who empressed upon the Indians the notion that (in their own expression) "Englishmen *could* fight," and struck them with that moral terror which has assisted us more than material force. He united in himself the two characters of a warrior and a statesman and, what is rarer, kept the soldier apart from, and subordinate to, the politician. He was also the founder of that marked and distinct class in English society, the East Indian Nabob; of which he was the first and the greatest. When Clive went to India, *he* was a fortune-hunting adventurer; *his masters* were factors, with forts, whence they were liable to be expelled at the caprice of the tyrannical and independent Viceroys, who robbed the country rather than ruled it. When Clive quitted the East, his masters had a kingdom; he had forty thousand a year. And, what is almost a matter of equal wonder, it took him as little time to found an empire and make a fortune, as it takes our rulers now to pass an English Railway Bill, or to job an Indian Governorship.

The three volumes in which Sir John Malcolm has narrated the career of such a man, and, at the same time, taken a view of Indian affairs during the period in which he was engaged in them, may be considered as a solid addition to our literary stores. From the piles of public and private family papers placed at his disposal by the present Earl of Powis, (the son of Clive,) a good deal of light is thrown upon the character, family, and private life of the conqueror of Bengal; and some additional matter seems to have been gained from other sources. The profound knowledge of India, and its history, which Sir John Malcolm possessed, has enabled him to bring before the reader the Eastern achievements of his hero, with more comprehension and fulness, if with less of rigid impartiality, than a mere English writer. And he has worked up his various materials into a well-arranged, sustained, and, with a few chronological exceptions, a consistent narrative. As a finished biography, however, the work is entitled to lower praise, the writer deviates too frequently into general history, as if he had less undertaken a life of Clive than an account of the public events in which he was engaged. Without being at all stinted, the manner is too elevated, or rather too *grand*, for biography. There is none of that variety which gives relief, or of those minute and characteristic touches which impart life and interest to individual portraiture: and when occasionally introduced, from the letters of others, it is done half apologetically—as if it were a letting-down of dignity. From the family correspondence placed at his disposal, he quotes too largely, passages which, having little character, and merely conveying sentiments or facts, might have been compressed with advantage. And either his Indian partialities or his relations with Lord Powis seem to have biassed him unduly in favour of his subject, causing him to act more like an advocate than a judge. He is constantly claiming the heroic character for Clive, and as constantly testing him by the vulgar standards of East India Writers and Company Captains.

Some of these drawbacks are essential to the structure of the work, or to the condition of the writer's mind. It is fair to admit that others might have been removed, had the author been spared to revise and complete his task. But Sir John died when he advanced towards the close of Clive's second Governorship of Bengal; and the remainder has been supplied by a friend, if not with the finish and mastery of Malcolm, at least with as much power of attraction.—*Spectator. August* 20.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1835, was submitted to Congress on the 18th of June, and ordered to be printed.

The imports during the year ending September 30, last, amounted in value to 149,895,742 dollars, of which there was imported in American vessels 135,289,865 dollars, and in foreign vessels 14,606,877 dollars. The exports during the same year amounted to 121,693,577 dollars, of which 101,189,082 dollars were domestic, and 20,504,496 dollars foreign articles. Of the domestic articles 79,022,746 dollars were exported in American vessels, and 22,166,336 dollars foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, 15,112,445 dollars were exported in American vessels, & 5,392,050 dollars in foreign vessels. Of American shipping, 1,352,653 tons entered, and 1,400,517 cleared from ports of the United States. Of foreign shipping 641,310 tons entered, and 630,824 cleared.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Registrar's office, for the year ending December 1834, is stated at	Tons. 857,438 42-95
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at	783,618 65-95
And the fishing vessels at	117,850 02-95
	1,758,907 14-95
Of the registered tonnage, there was employed in the whale fishery	108,060 14-95

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year 1834 was—

	Tons.
Registered	52,622 60-95
Enrolled	76,707 72-95
	118,330 37-95

The greatest imports in any previous year were in 1816, at the close of the war, when they amounted to 147,103,000 dollars, being 2,792,742 dollars less than last year; and the greatest exports in 1807, when they amounted to 108,843,150 dollars, or 12,850,427 dollars less than last year; of the exports in 1807, only 48,699,592 dollars consisted of domestic articles, whereas last year the domestic exports amounted to 101,189,082 dollars. The year in every case, unless otherwise specified, ends the 30th of September. In 1834, the imports amounted to 126,521,332 dollars, being 23,374,410 dollars less than in 1835, and the domestic exports to 81,024,162 dollars, or 20,164,920 dollars less than 1835.

The tonnage which entered the ports of the United Stetes in the year ending the 30th September 1835, was 1,993,983 tons, as stated above, being a greater amount by 351,241 than entered during the previous year; of this increase, 277,983 tons was American shipping, and 73,258 tons foreign shipping, showing a comparative gain in favour of America. The same remarks, with some slight variations, are applicable to the clearances.

The statement of the actual tonnage owned in the United States indicates a corresponding increase. The returns for the year ending December 1834, show a greater amount than in any former year. This is seen from the annexed schedule, but the increase would be still more apparent were it not for the errors which crept into the return for some years previous to 1829, by including sundry vessels which had been lost or sold out of the country. In 1829 such vessels were thoroughly expurgated from the list, which accounts for the great apparent falling off that year in the amount of shipping.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1834 inclusive:—

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled Licensed Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1815	854,294	513,833	1,368,127
1816	800,769	571,458	1,372,248
1817	809,724	590,186	1,399,911
1818	606,088	619,095	1,225,184
1819	612,930	647,821	1,260,751
1820	619,047	661,118	1,280,166
1821	619,806	679,062	1,298,958
1822	628,150	696,548	1,324,699
1823	639,920	696,644	1,336,565
1824	669,972	719,190	1,389,163
1825	700,787	722,323	1,422,111
1826	737,978	796,212	1,534,190
1827	747,170	873,437	1,620,699
1828	812,619	928,772	1,741,391
1829	650,142	610,654	1,260,979
1830	575,476	615,301	1,191,776
1831	620,451	647,394	1,267,846
1832	686,989	752,460	2,439,450
1833	750,026	856,123	1,606,149
1834	857,438	901,468	1,758,907

STATUE OF LOCKE.

Some years ago, a number of noblemen and gentlemen, admirers of the principles, writings, and character of Locke, associated to erect a monument to his memory. With this view, they set on foot a subscription, and raised among themselves a fund amounting to somewhat less than 1000*l*. The sum so collected, they determined to employ in procuring a marble statue of their illustrious master, and applied to Mr. Westmacott to execute one for them, as nearly as might be in the style of that of Lord Erskine, then recently placed in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Although the price of such a statue, by Mr. Westmacott, was more than the actual contributions would cover, even after the donation of an additional 100*l*. by the late Lord King, that eminent sculptor and worthy man, in consideration of the circumstances, generously undertook the commission for the sum that had been raised. The work has been some time executed. Soon after its completion, a meeting of the subscribers was summoned to discuss and settle how it should be disposed of, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Rees, cordially taken up and advocated by Lord King, and zealously concurred in by the subscribers, it was determined that the statue should be offered to the University of London, to be placed in some conspicuous part of that building. The handsome and complimentary donation was readily accepted by the council; and although, from the incomplete state in which those portions of the establishment which may be called ornamental, as not being required for the actual purposes of education, have been left, in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund devoted to building, some difficulty has been experienced in selecting a site will adapted for the location of a work of art so highly finished, it has been at length erected against one of the sides of the vestibule under the dome, in the hope, that whatever may be the present effects, the time may not be far distant, when, the fitting up of this part of the edifice being completed, the originators of the monument to Locke may see their statue in a situation in every way worthy of their intentions, of the object of their admiration, and of the excellence of the work itself.

In the meantime it is to be considered, that a generation is but as a day in the existence of an Institution such as the London University, and that there is good reason [illegible] feeling confident that the time will [illegible] dily as anticipated and desired, when [illegible] will form but one of a group of or[illegible] already there to form the nucleus, [illegible] ry visitor with respect, and other e[illegible] his entrance into a noble fabric de[illegible] jects. Even in the present unfinished st[illegible] —only partly floored, the walls bar[illegible] perfectly lighted, and what light there is penetrating the squares of canvas, which hold the place of glass, too diffused to be advantageous to the display of sculpture,—the figure has a very impressive effect. It is a full-length statue, robed *à l'antique*, about 7 ft. 6 in height, raised on a breast-high

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pedestal. The position of the head and of the hands, the latter holding the implements of writing, and the expression of the face, indicate a pausing to think while engaged in composition. The general characteristics of the countenance, habitual bland affections, and depth of thought, are also very happily developed. The drapery is disposed with taste and skill; the figure is dignified, and caculated to inspire the beholder with feelings at once respectful, serene, and aspiring. Among the promoters of this monument to a name of which Europe is proud, the following besides Lord King and Dr. Rees, are a few of the names best known to the public as friends and advocates of freedom of opinion, and of all that is enlightened and liberal: The Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Landsdowne, the late Earl Spencer, Lord Holland, W. Frend, Esq., and the Rev. R. Aspland.—*Athenæum, July* 16.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD'S DEFENCE.

As we think Bishop Blomfield has a manifest right to be heard in defence of the charges brought against him, in reference to the 'Bishops' bills," we willingly give insertion to the following:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SATIRIST.

DEAR SAT,—I have been abused most shockingly for the part I have taken in getting up the Church bills, about which so much fuss has been made in and out of Parliament; but I hope to be able, with your generous permission, through your talented and exhilarating columns, which I spell regularly every Sunday after sermon time, to justify myself most completely.

They say, in the first place, that I had the chief hand in drawing up the bills; as if that circumstance were not a credit to me, rather than otherwise; and that it was through my instigation that those clauses were introduced, which convey so much patronage *from* the Deans and Chapters and *to* the Bishops. Now what is there in all this to throw a stain on my character? I freely admit that I did draw up the bills—that I played first fiddle among the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to the exclusion of that poor creature, Canterbury—that it was I who suggested the famous slap at the Deans and Chapters, on the express inspiration, I verily believe, of Providence itself—and that I had a special eye to the aggrandisement of the Bishops in all the proceedings. Yes—"alone I did it;" I glory in the fact. But I again ask, what is there inconsistent with my peculiar disposition, or the character of our "sacred calling," in all this? What have I ever done through life, that I should be supposed incapable of doing these things—aye, or things much stronger, if it were needful? *You* friend SAT, are above humbug; you know the world, as every number of your admirable paper gives ample proof; consequently you must see that I have done exactly what might have been expected of me, and that there is no Bishop who would not have done the same, provided he possessed my talent for intrigue and my aspiring ambition.

What can the Deans and chapters (*chapters*, indeed, but not taken from the Bible) possibly complain of? There is not the smallest doubt that the patronage vested in *their* hands would be much better in *ours*. Canterbury and all of us agreed that it would, and we felt our duty to withdraw it accordingly. Is there anything surprising in this? Those who assert there is, know very little about Bishops.

But, after all, the bills—*my* bills, I mean,—are good in themselves. Witness the creation of the additional Bishops—the equalization of the incomes of the "inferior" clergy, not out of our salaries, friend Sat; we were too knowing for that, as you may suppose—together with the "doing" of the Deans, and a variety of other provisions, which I hold to be wise and beneficial. But, throughout the whole, as you will perceive, one great principle guided the conduct of myself and my reverend brethren—I mean the advancement of the episcopal "order." Speaking for myself, I managed to cut out a very large slice of additional patronage—and patronage, as brother Howley says, properly managed, is money—and that is a commodity of which no one stands more in need than myself. I assure you, my good fellow, I am, *for a Bishop*, a very poor man. The public little think of the necessary expenses of my establishments. A "Palace" is not to be kept up for a trifle, I can tell you; and mutton, my butcher says, is getting dearer. I have a hungry and a growing family to provide for, and Mrs. Blomfield, I must do her the justice to say, likes things done in style. Can I be blamed, therefore, by any reasonable person, for endeavouring, at the same time that I legislated for the "lower order" of the clergy, to better in some trifling degree my own condition. My income, I am ashamed to say, is only about 15,000*l.* per annum; and yet, in these God-despising days, not daring to ask for an increase, I am obliged to resort to under-hand modes of increasing it.

What I have stated will, I feel assured, not only acquit me of the charge of undue covetousness, but strongly move your commiseration I am, my dear Sat, your poor and humble diocesan.

Palace, Fulham. J. C. LONDON.

MISCELLANEA

On Sunday the 28th the Persian Princes, accompanied by Captain Cogan, Captain Melville Grindlay, and a party, visited the Royal yacht which His Majesty has commanded to be sent to the Imaum of Muscat, in return for the "Liverpool" (now the "Imaum") 74, presented by that Prince. Their Highnesses expressed the most lively admiration at the splendour of the vessel, and were evidently much gratified by the attention of Captain Cogan, whose experience in the Indian navy had suggested many arrangements peculiarly suited to the climate of Muscat, and to the habits of the Imaum, who is married to a sister of these Princes.—*Times, August* 31.

INGENIOUS CHEAT.—The use of invisible ink on the covers of newspapers is generally detected: a more ingenious method of cheating the Post-office has been devised by some person who directed a newspaper lately to a friend in Dublin—"William *Shawl-safe Got-letter* Humby, Esq." This might, or might not be a name, and could not be charged. This reminds us of a witty hoax which was attempted on the Post-office by a lady at the time Sir John Hope was commander of the forces in Ireland. She directed a letter in the usual way, and wrote in the corner "Free I Hope." It passed through the Post-office as if it had really been franked.—

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A very useful arrangement has just been entered into at the Bank of England, which saves the merchants generally much risk and unnecessary trouble and which ought to be made generally known. Merchants having duties to pay on imported goods are now at liberty to make their payments, whether by draught on their private banker or by money, into the bank of England, upon "the account of the Receiver General of his Majesty's "Customs," and certificates to that fact being transmitted by official messengers at ten and two daily from the Bank to the Custom-house, corresponding entries may be passed without the danger which in inseparable from the transit of Bank notes and coin.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The Emigration Committee recently came to a resolution "that adverting to the information imparted to the committee, both collectively and individually, of the excessive immorality stated to prevail in certain districts in New South Wales, they have formed the opinion that they cannot conscientiously recommend to the government to encourage the further emigration of single females to Sydney, unprotected by parents or near relatives however well selected."

THOMAS CAMPBELL.—A public dinner was given at Edinburgh yesterday week, in honour of the poet Campbell. Professor Wilson took the chair, in the absence of Lord Jeffrey, and delivered some splendid speeabse in the course of the evening. By a happy coincidence the day, selected was the birth-day of the distingushece, guest. In the course of the eveuing, the diploma, confstring on Mr. Campbell the freedom of the city, was presented to him in due form.

AMERICAN WITTICISMS.—"What are you doing there Solomon?" said the master of a broad-river boat, a few evenings since, as he had made his cable fast to a tree for the night: "I'm only just drivin' a nail in the boat at the edge of the water, to see if the river will rise any afore morning."—"Halloo, master," said a Yankee to a teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it?—where are you going?—how deep is the creek?—and what is the price of butter?" "Past one—almost two—home—waist deep—and elevenpence," was rhe eply.—*Albion, July* 4.

A DONKEY ODE.—The Duke of Buccleuch at one of his fêtes, had a donkey race, and a piece of plate was the prize. This was no doubt highly becoming a lump of hereditary wisdom, and is another proof of the great statesman-like qualities with which the general body are endowed. The names, weights, and colours of the riders, we cannot exactly at this moment give, or describe the animals in the flowery terms with which blood animals are noted in the racing calendar. It will suffice to say that the company was well ass-imilated in all respects. The umpires were Lords Winchilsea and Kenyon, and the keeper of the course, in compliment to Lord Brougham, who christened him, was the most noble the Marquis of Londonderry. We have but room for a slight tribute.—

At rich Buccleuch's was run a race,
Fit to be sung with Chevy Chase,
By things of blood,
Called asses, stout and good,
Which ran so desperate and dead a heat,
That none could tell,
'T was done so well,
Which of the donkey class,
Turned out the braver ass—
He that did give, or he that won the plate.

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.—The Barham has lately returned from the Dardanelles, at which place she had some little difference with the Turkish authorities respecting the usual firman to pass the castles. She had been ordered to convey Colonel Considine to Constantinople, and arrived off the Dardanelles on the 5th June, and communicated, as is usual, with the Consul there, when it was found that, on account of the late business of Mr. Churchill, she could not be allowed to proceed to the usual anchorage, some leagues above the lower castle; but the Pasha of these forts was fully given to understand that the Barham would return with interest any insult offered to the flag she carried. As soon, therefore, as the wind was sufficiently strong to give her any chance of success in working up against the strong current which always sets down she cleared for action and weighed, and, with a smart breeze from the European side, passed within her own length of the castles of Europe. The Turks were surprised, but fired not a shot, though, to "save their bacon" with the Sultan, they burnt the priming of a few of the guns. Reports are rife here that the French squadron is to put itself under the command of Sir J. Rowley, and that the Rodney is ordered from the coast of Spain, to join the united squadrons. This intention, it is asserted, is merely to manifest to the Russians in the Black Sea, that a coalition could be formed between the French and English ships, should their presence in the Mediterranean render such an alliance advisable.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Extract from a letter, dated Playmouth, September 2.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have lately paid us an official visit. Lord Minto held a levee on Wednesday last, and gave audiences to upwards of 100 naval officers. Lord Minto promises nothing. We here wish he would perform something, for *certes* his levees are productive of nothing good. The annual levees are now beginning to be seen through, and the whole affair is felt to be an official force unworthy of representation. The same told tale of services seen, and the same noted reply, are forgotten the moment the claimant retires to make room for another. The experimental squadron were recalled and arrived in the Sound on Saturday evening. Yesterday (September 1) their Lordships steamed round the several ships of the squadron in order to treat the landsmen of the board to the sight of mannning yards. That officers and seamen of the squadron were much disappointed that each ship was not inspected by their Lordships. An official inspection should always take place when the Board of Admiralty assume the Admiralty flag; but it is said that an apprehension of complaints of "bad manning," &c., deterred their Lordships from performing this necessary service. The squadron, in fact, is miserably manned, and the inefficiency of officers and men appears to be a general complaint. Mishaps constantly occur. This day, the 2d, the squadron weighed and worked out of the Sound with a fresh breeze, in order to have another trial of sailing. The last ship had hardly rounded the breakwater before the Vanguard carried away her mainyard in the slings. This accident caused the squadron to return to their anchorage in the Sound. The Vanguard is said to be the worst manned and managed ship of the squadron. She certainly has not had justice done to her, and her sailing qualities have not yet been properly put to the test. I hope to send you a correct report of the several trials in a little—time—believe in none which have appeared in the papers. The Minden's ship's company are recovering by degrees; she has now only 150 men at the hospital, The wags here designate the squadron "the awkward squad."—*Times, Sept.* 6.

A grand French enterprise of steamers in the Mediterranean is nearly completed. Ten of them, each of 500 tons, and magnificently fitted up on English models, are in the port of Marseilles, ready to commence the service. There are to be two lines, one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Athens to Alexandria. They will intersect each other at the little island of Syra, and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. They will stop 24 hours at Malta and Smyrna. The departures will be so managed that three times per month three steamers, one coming from Marseilles, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the central station at Syra; so that a person at Marseilles can receive on the 29th day an answer to a letter written to Constantinople or Alexandria, while at present 45 or 50 days are employed in going and returning between Marseilles and either of these places.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN THE EAST.—"Amidst the circumstances which attract the attention of the public throughout Western Europe," says the *Courrier Francais*, "the progress of the Russians in the East is lost sight of as completely as they themselves could have wished it to be. Their political agents conceal or confuse the most important events. The Cabinets of London and Paris, although well aware of this, are too much occupied to turn their attention to the evil until it becomes past all remedy. However, among other facts, there is one of the utmost gravity which the Ambassadors and Consuls of France and England have denounced a month ago—we mean a general insurrection of Curdistan. At the beginning the intrigues of Russia in this vast region only induced a few hordes to take up arms and disturb some of the Pashas, but now between 40,000 and 50,000 Guards keep the field, beating in detail all the Turkish corps that are sent out against them. From Lake de Van to Orfah, from the frontiers of Persia to those of Syria and Caramania, these horsemen scour and ravage the provinces, annihilating the authority of the Sultan, who can no longer protect them. The army of Redschid Pasha, the only one the Grand Seignor has left, that army for which all the resources of Turkey in Europe and Anatolia have been exhausted, cannot stand against such a war. By exciting the Curds, causing them to be furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, Russia, perhaps, intended only to oppose them to the projects of England on the Euphrates, when the time arrived, and to augment her millitary forces in Persia by several thousands of horsemen; but now it is evident that her views extend much further. It will be the duty of such of the Powers as are capable of comprehending them to act accordinoly."—*Times, Sept.* 2.

"H. B." has just made a magnificent contribution to the store of political satire. Five new sketches have appeared. We notice the least important, though not the least humourous, first. The *Rising Statesman*, exhibiting a certain Lord ascending in a balloon, is a sharp sarcasm on a personage who certainly does not appear to have any other method of making his fellow-creatures *look up* to him. The sketch of the Rival Newsmongers attempting to sell their cheap knowledge at the doors of a stage-coach, shows in amusing contrast the indifference of John Bull to the eager offer of the bargains presented either by extreme Tories or extreme Radicals. Honest John appears to consider that the rival pretenders are equally humbugs "A Gentle Warning" represents Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington carefully pulling down *the O'Connell bills* with which Lord John Russell and his assistant. Lord Morpeth, have been defacing the walls of the House of Lords. "Sharp Practice" exhibits Lords John Russell and Morpeth with O'Connell (who supplies the balls while he characterstically shrinks and hides himself below the batteries) firing away furiously at the ramparts of the House of Lords, where, however, the Duke of Wellington with one noble piece of artillery (the Lyndhurst) is seen beating back every ball into the enemy's face, with the more powerful and well-directed force of his improved ammunition. The consternation in the Whig-O'Connell battery is most strikingly and ludicrously portrayed. But the best sketch—perhaps the best that even this artist has ever published—is "the dance in fetters from the *Beggars' Opera*." The performer of the hornpipe is Lord John Russell, At once reckless and solemn, sly and dull, half ashamed of his work, and wholly pleased with himself, he presents a combination so grotesque, yet so disagreeable, that all who look at it must be one moment tempted to burst out into a roar of laughter, and the next to turn away with contemptuous distaste. The "cumrogues" of the dancer, also in fetters, are looking on with foolish faces of praise and wonder; while the two despotic masters of the crew, Peachum and Lockit (O'Connell and Hume), are intently watching every step of the slave of the hornpipe—the first with a greasy leer of malignant delight, the second with a grim scowl of dissatisfied distrust. It is an admirable specimen of graphic satire, and everybody who has a couple of shillings to spare should procure a copy.—*Times, August* 13.

A LATE SALE OF DOGS AT WESTMINSTER, THE PROPERTY OF MR. MELBURN.

No. 1.—*Dan.*—A thorough-bred *Irish bloodhound*. Has an extraordinary long tail, which was cut, however, at Carlow. Fought lately with Bruin, and was beat. Being a good beggar, is considered a valuable *beast*, and fetched 20,000*l.* A terrible annimal for worrying lambs.

No. 2.—*Spring.*—A small English cur; has fed upon Rice, and dislikes everything else. From his running with a herring to his tail has been nicknamed Red-herring Rice. Has no particular qualities, was bought in. *No bid.*

No. 3.—*Crombie.*—A Scotch curly-haired terrier. From his snapping when his fellows are fighting has been called *Speaker*. Will sit in the same chair all the night through watching for *rats*.

No. 4.—*Joe*—A wiry-haired Scotch terrier. A capital dog for fetching a halfpenny out of the mud. Had he not been sold, he would soon have been turned out of his present kennel. Five farthings bid. Has had the Scotch mange, and got over it at Middlesex. Is still subject to *Hume-'rs*. Once had a complaint called the Greek fit.

No. 5.—*Russell.*—The Bedford puppy; a small, snappish, pettish beast. Was bid for by his master, and knocked down; has been wormed and had his tail cut, but his ears are still long

No. 6.—*Hoich.*—A young Grey puppy, much degenerated from his father.

No. 7.—*Palmer*, or *Cupid.*—A capital ratter.

The sale will be continued shortly, with the addition of several other animals and vermin, which must positively be got rid of.—*Times, August* 13.

RAIL ROADS.—At Bristol on Wednesday, Dr. Lardner, in making some communications on the subject of rail roads, and the speed to be acquired on them, stated that on the Liverpool and Manchester railway the expence of conveyance to each passenger, in the supply and repair of engines, averaged one penny per mile, whilst an experienced engineer had made a contract for four years to supply and maintain the carriages on the London and Birmingham line for one farthing per mile for each passenger. On the line now in progress between Bristol and the metropolis it was proposed to employ three seperate trains: that for heavy goods to proceed at night; one for the conveyance of mails and a select number of passengers, in which it was not impossible that a speed of 50 miles per hour might be maintained; and the third, for ordinary conveyance, at a speed of about 30 miles. Dr. Lardner also mentioned a fact respecting the employment of railroads in America, that notwithstanding all the navigable resources of the Hudson, it was in contemplation to establish a line of railroad on the banks of that river.—*Bell's Life in London, August* 28.

The Influx of foreigners into Paris is so great that many of the hotels have been obliged to refuse guests for want of room. Between 500 and 600 passports are signed weekly at the British Embassy, and the same number are exhibited at the Louvre.—*Ibid.*

A PLEASANT WALK HOME.—An old officer on the retired list, living at Saintes, in the Charente Inérrieure, a few days ago fell into a lethargy, and was burried with military honours under the conviction that life was extinct; but, awakened by the firing of the platoon over his grave, with took place before the coffin was covered with earth, he made himself heard by his cries, was taken, out, *and walked home arm in arm with those who had believed they had taken their last farewell of him.—Galignani.*

The parish of St. Andrew, London, formerly paid a scavenger 400*l.*, a year for cleaning their streets; which after some time being thought too much, the person engaged to do it for 3?0*l.*, then for 200*l.*, for 100*l.*, and finally for nothing. The parish afterwards contracted with a person who gave *them* 200*l.*, and now they actually receive 700*l.* a year for the soil of their streets. Some years ago the Vestry of Marylebone parish paid a Mr. Harper the annual sum of 500*l.* for that service, then 300*l.* was given, and so on. At this moment, however, instead of paying any thing, the Vestry yearly receive from their scavenger 1700*l.*—*Morning Chronicle.*

Yesterday, in the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst reversed Lord Brougham's Chamber decision against Lord Durham, in the case of Wharton *versus* Durham. To this decision there hangs a curious tale. Some months ago it was predicted, that Lord Brougham would not make his appearance in the House of Peers until this judgment of his had been reversed. We suppose that Lyndhurst (sly fellow!) knew this to be true, and therefore kept the decision back till the last day of the session. In the mean time, the "cock of the walk" has had the dunghill all to himself—no wonder that he crows so *crouse!*

EVIL OF RAILROADS.—The *New York Gazette* gives the following humorous argument, which, it says, was used by a canal stockholder in opposition to railways:—"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, Sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work: every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage fightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance. 'Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray, Sir, will you dine with me at my little box at Alleghany?' 'Why, indeed, I don't know-I shall be in town until twelve, Well. I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, Sir, there will be barrels of pork, & cargoes of flour, & chaldrons of coals, & even lead and whisky, and such like sober things, that have been used to sober travelling, whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If two gentlemen have an affair of honour, they have only to steal off to the Rocky mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then, Sir, think of flying for debt. A set of bailiffs mounted on bomb shells would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, Sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum-skarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straightforward regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog and trot journeys—with a yoke for oxen for a heavy load. I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits moral and religious people better. None of your hop-skip-and-jump whimsies now for me."

BALL AT THE TUILERIES.—What a singular scene!—truly and indeed the *fête* of a *roi citoyen*—one of the few moral traces yet remaining of the July Revolution; a ball of four thousand persons, two thousand of whom are chosen from the middle, or somewhat below the middle, classes. Such an assemblage necessarily excites the disgust of the escutcheoned magnates of the feudal party; for the worsted epaulets of the National Guard are to their disdainful eyes as the sign of the Beast. But for myself, who have no national pride to be wounded by the contact, I confess that an entertainment given by the king, *not* to his court, but to his subjects, affords unmixed satisfaction. Prejudice apart, I distinguished nothing in the dress or deportment of the guests, differing from those of society in general. I never saw assembled a greater number of elegant or elegantly attired women; and as to the inconvenience complained of, the pressure of the crowd—(no greater, by the way, than at some charity ball at Almack's Caledonian or Hibernian)—it was easily to be avoided by arriving early, and taking a seat for the evening in the *salle des maréchaux*, where their majesties and the court remained stationed till the announcement of supper. It is the custom of the fine to show themselves for an hour, and retire about eleven: but I declined accompanying Lady Sarah Andover's party home, and remained with Madame de Merinville to witness the supper spectacle, often described to me as unique in brilliancy. The banquet is served in the *salle de spectacle*, on tables occupying the ground floor and the circle of the *bacon* and—a military band a host of spectators occupying the second tier of boxes. The theatre is resplendently illuminated with innumerable chandeliers, and the supper served exclusively upon plate. But the peculiar brilliancy of the scene is attributable to the circumstance that not a single gentleman is allowed to enter till the ladies have risen from supper; and the tables are consequently ornamented by uninterrupted lines of gay and beautiful women, glittering with diamonds and adorned with the richest costumes. And this vast area of the *salle* appears to be waving with plumes, and variegated by flowers. A place was reserved for me beside that of Madame de Merinville, at the central table, occupied by the royal family and the household. As the Queen took her seat, the band struck up the inevitable *quatuor d'usage* from *Lucile*,—"*Où peu-on être mieux qûau sein de sa famille?*" and after a supper, including hot soups, *entrées*, &c., served by four hundred domestics, half of whom are in full court-dress: the other half in the royal livery, the queen rose and returned to the ball-room, followed by the whole assemblage. Our re-entrance, by the way, was somewhat formidable, through an apparently interminable lane extending from gallery to gallery, of brilliant uniforms and scrutinising faces, waiting to rush into the supper-room. Dancing was immediately resumed, but I retired with my little friend; my eyes absolutely dazzled by the bright illumination of the Tuileries, and the glittering variety of uniforms, French, English, Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Greek, Highland, Oriental, contributory to the splendours of a ball *chez le Roi Citoyen*. Let the exclusive say what they will, a *fête* attended by four thousand prosperous, happy-looking people, under the roof a noble palace, cannot but leave a most agreeable impression on the mind.—*The Diary of a Desennuyée.*

TROY.—INEFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY OF AGAMEMNON.—The plain of Troy is low and quite flat, and, in the rainy season, must form a complete marsh, the declivity not being sufficient to carry off the then overflowing waters of the Mendereh: but, when he forded this stream, the water scarcely touched our horses' shoulders, and the whole plain was dry and sound. Along the edge of the plain and the rising ground, the land is laid out in vineyards; more within the circle is a belt of cultivated land, producing French beans and peas, and the centre is left as pasture ground for large herds of horses and horned cattle. This plain is surrounded, on all sides, with hills, except towards the Hellespont, and abounds with game, including innumerable wild fowl. Our soldier, Husseyn, amused us much by galloping wildly after the boulder jeens or quails, at which he fired his pistols loaded with ball: his sport was not, however, as may well be conceived, very great. Before quitting the Troad, I cannot avoid observing that the Greeks could have had no great cause of being proud of their ten years' war; they certainly finally succeeded in crushing their foes, by the assistance, let it however be well remembered, of treachery; but, when we consider the great disparity of numbers between the two belligerent powers, we cannot but greatly admire the Trojans for their gallant defence. The invading fleet consisted of not less than one thousand one hundred and eighty-six sail, which landed on the Dardan shores the enormous force of one hundred and thirty thousand troops, whilst the Trojans could only oppose to them twelve thousand five hundred of their own soldiers; or, including the different contingents, furnished by several of the smaller powers of Asia Minor, and the auxiliary corps of Thracia, Assyria, and Ethiopia, amounting to thirty thousand men, forty-two thousand five hundred combatants in all; a number only equal to one-third of the Grecian army. Ancient warfare has, in many instances, struck me as being carried on in a most unaccountable manner, and the siege of Troy is certainly not one of the instances the least remarkable in this point of view; for it does seem passing strange, that no less than one hundred and seventy-two thousand men should be actively employed, during ten whole years, in fighting against each other, on a confined space of eight miles by two, without either side gaining, during that immense period, any very material advantage. How perfectly astonished would Achilles, Ajax, and Agamemnon feel, were they to rise from the dead and read the bulletins describing those campaigns which finished at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Moscow, and Waterloo! At all events, I think we must look upon the Greek army to have either been composed of most execrable materials, or to have been commanded by the most ignorant and inefficient general officers which it was possible to collect together. The system of warfare is now, it will be perhaps observed, totally different from what it was at that period—granted—but still good hard fighting should at all times, and all places, produce quick and decided results.

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